IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS

THE
"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
CIRCULATES WIDELY
AMONG THE COMMERCIAL
AND OFFICIAL CLASSES

THE Bombay Gazette.

No. 56,203.—NEW SERIES BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, MARCH 3, 1914. PRICE: ONE ANNA

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With liberty to call at Brindisi and Malta.

Date of Sailing	Steamers.	Tons	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
7th Mar	PERSIA	8000		
14th „	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
21st „	MACEDONIA	10500	—	—
28th „	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA†	10000
*1st Apl.	HIMALAYA	7000	—	—
4th „	ARABIA	8000	—	—
11th „	SALSETTE	6000	MEDINA	12500
18th „	MANTUA	11000	—	—
25th „	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
*29th „	ARCADIA	7000	—	..
2nd May	CALEDONIA	8000		
9th „	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
16th „	PERSIA	8000		
23rd „	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
30th „	MACEDONIA	10500	—	—

† This vessel will call at Naples.

All the above Steamers are fitted with

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

***INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMERS.**

The S.S. "HIMALAYA," 7,000 tons will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 1st APRIL, 1914:—

The S. S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 4 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, the 29th APRIL, 1914:—

Direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES as follows:—

	SINGLE. "A" rate	SINGLE. "B" rate	RETURN. "A" rate	RETURN. "B" rate
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
To MARSEILLES.	591 or	495	891 or	712-8
To LONDON	627 or	523	940-8 or	792

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits China and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

Bombay. A. H. FROOM, Superintendent.

ELLERMAN'S CITY & HALL LINES

(JOINT SERVICE.)

AUTUMN SAILINGS 1914.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about	Leave Marseilles or Naples about	Due Bombay about
				1914.
*City of Poona	7467	2nd July	10th July	27 July.
*City of Calcutta	7630	1st Aug.	9th Aug.	23 Aug.
*City of York	7811	14th Aug.	22nd Aug.	5 Sept.
City of Manchester	5551	22nd Aug.	......	14 Sept.
†City of Marseilles	8800	19th Sept.	26th Sept.	11 Oct.‡
*City of Glasgow	6529	28th Sept.	6th Oct.	21 Oct.
†City of Paris	9232	10th Oct.	17th Oct.	31 Oct.
*City of Poona	7467	22nd Oct.	30th Oct.	13 Nov.
City of Sparta	5415	30th Oct.	......	21 Nov.‡
†City of Calcutta	7630	7th Nov.	14th Nov.	29 Nov.
*Trafford Hall	5321	17th Nov.	25th Nov.	11 Dec.
City of Manchester	5551	5th Dec.	......	28 Dec.
†City of Marseilles	8800	17th Dec.	24th Dec.	8 Jan. 1915.

* Calling at Naples.
† Calling at Marseilles.
‡ Calling Karachi direct.

Excepting the "Trafford Hall" all other steamers carry 1st and 2nd class passengers.

FARES.	1st class Single.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles ..	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles..	653	1,091	489	809
Liverpool ..	605	957	462	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool..	..	999	..	737

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamers carry a duly-qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The fares advertised include Free passage by the B I Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Norddeutscher Lloyd and Cunard Line.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with
"WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

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Bombay:—Messrs. Edward Bates & Sons, Agency,

KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two volumes. By Grattan Geary, Rs. 10. Apply to Box No. 419, care of the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Docks.

Steamers	Tons	Sailing Date	Time	Route via.
Dwarka...	1,695	Thurs. 5th Mar.	9 a.m.	† C M.
Lhasa.....	2,184	Friday 6th Mar.	‡ 6 a. m.	direct.
Linga	2,185	Mon. 9th Mar.	11 a.m.	*P. D. & C.M

† Cutch Mandvi.
‡ Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
* Porebunder, Dwarka & Cutch Mandvi.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH

(Weekly)

S. S. "Dwarka," 1,695 tons, on Thursday, 5th March, calling at Muscat, Bushir and Mahomerah.

KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS

(Weekly.)

S. S. "Bankura," 3,159 tons, on Thursday, the 6th March, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Fortnightly.)

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Sailing on
†Purnea	3206	Thursday 5th Mar.
*Pundua	3305	„ 19th „
†Pentakota	3418	„ 2nd April
*Palamcotta	3413	„ 16th „

† Calls at Lamoo, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony Ports transhipping at Durban, to the steamers of the Union Castle or other line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct)

Frequent sailings with onward connection to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand. Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co, Agents
Nicol Road, Near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY
3rd March, 1914.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD S. N. CO.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Gablonz	8000	G. Gilhuber	10th Mar.
*Graz	3905	D. Mandich	20th Mar.
Marienbad	8000	B. Bednarz	1st April.
Habsburg	3979	R. Huber	10th April.
*Semiramis	4039	P. Pavissich	20th April.
Gablonz	8000	G. Gilhuber	1st May.
Cleopatra	4039	M. de Nardo	10th May
*Marienbad	8000	B. Bednarz	20th May.
Habsburg	3979	R. Huber	1st June.

*Calls at Karachi on the 22nd and leave on the 24th.

ORDINARY SERVICE *via* KARACHI.

Steamer	Tons.	Captains	To sail about
Vorwaerts	5990	S. Cliunak	28th Mar.
Austria	7588	D Cosulich	1st May.
Persia	5895	A. Scampicchio	30th May.
Nippon	6350	M. Franovich	30th June
Fr. Ferdinand	6046	A. Leva	1st Aug.

All the above steamers are fitted with
WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

FARES ACCELERATED LINE.

SALOON CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice .. ..Rs. 500
„ Trieste or Venice and back .. „ 750
„ London via Trieste ..Rs. 579 to 644*
„ London via Trieste and back Rs. 908 to Rs. 1,038*

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To Trieste or Venice .. ..Rs. 350
„ Trieste or Venice and back .. „ 525
„ London via Trieste Rs. 429 to 449†
„ London via Trieste and back Rs. 682 to 722†

*Fares according to class of Railway.
†Fares according to route on Railways.

FARES ORDINARY LINES.

SALOON CLASS

To Trieste or Venice .. ..Rs. 450
„ Trieste or Venice and back .. „ 675
„ London via Trieste .. .. „ 529 to 594†
„ London via Trieste and back . „ 833 to 963†

† Fares according to Route and Class on Railways.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS.

ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON Single and return tickets are issued via Trieste, by the St. Gothards, Tauern, and other routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or by Marittima Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by Austrian Lloyd from Trieste to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about
Persia	5895	A. Scampicchio	10th Mar.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to—

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BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL £1,000,000
RESERVE FUND £1,040,000

HEAD OFFICE:—

26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES

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Bombay
Madras
Karachi
Lahore
Amritsar
Delhi
Cawnpore
Tuticorin

Cochin
Chittagong
Rangoon
Mandalay
Colombo
Kandy
Newara-Eliya
Aden (Camp).
Aden (Steamer point).

Zanzibar
Mombassa
Nairobi
Nakuru
Kisumu
Jinja
Kampala
Entebbe

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives deposits FIXED for one year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 and up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed, when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased and collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, and Stocks and Shares, and receives same for custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved securities

Post Box No. 141 BOMBAY RALPH KIDD Acting Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1880

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ......Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL .... „ 30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS .... „ 18,550,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien
Bombay
Calcutta
Changchun
Dairen (Dalny)
Hankow
Hongkong
Honolulu
Kobe
Lioyaang
London
Lyons
Los Angeles, Cal, U.S.A.
Fengtien (Mukden)

Nagasaki
Newchang
New York
Osaka
Pekin
Ryojun (Port Arthur)
San Francisco
Shanghai
Tilnling
Tienstin
Tsingtau
Tokyo
Harbin (North Manchuria)

CURRENT DEPOSITS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed on two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of EXCHANGE and BANKING business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE

Crosby Square, London, E.C.

BRANCHES AT

Bombay, Calcutta and Bagdad.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ....£ 1,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ....£ 400,000
RESERVE FUND ....£ 15,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ....£ 600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

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BOMBAY OFFICE:

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application

Interest allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS AT 3½ per cent. per annum Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for safe Custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

W. M. ANDERSON, Manager.

BANKS.

COX & CO., BANKERS & AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758

Registered under the Companies' Consolidation) Act, 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP £450,000
RESERVE ....£ 80,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawalpindi, Murree, and Srinagar (Kashmir)

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received. Rates of INTEREST to be obtained on application

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Bank's Current Rates of exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made. ADDRESSES for cabling purpose registered free of charge

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SHIPPING, PASSAGE, AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs Cox & Co. SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOKS supplied on application

A copy of the Half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE
16, CHARING CROSS LONDON, S.W.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ....$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ....$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund..........$ 17,650,000
Gold Reserve Fund ....£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

Advisory Committee in London.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Amoy
Bangkok
Batavia
Bombay
Calcutta
Canton
Colombo
Foochow
Hamburg
Hankow
Harbin
Hongkong

Ipoh
Johore
Kobe
Kuala Lumpur
London
Lyons
Malacca
Manila
Nagasaki
New York
Peking
Penang

Rangoon
Saigon
San Francisco
Shanghai
„ Hongkew
Singapore
Sourabaya
Taipeh
Tientsin
Tsingtau
Yokohama
Yloilo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accured amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H WILSON, Agent.

40, Church Gate Street

THE BANK OF INDIA, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ....Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP .... „ 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND .... „ 5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application

LOANS,

OVERDRAFTS & CASH CREDITS

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security

The Bank undertakes on behalf of the constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends thereon. it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application

H. P. STRINGFELLOW Manager,

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the GENERAL MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at Nos. 25 and 26, Waterloo Street, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of The "Bombay Gazette." Ld.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL..................£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,700,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £1,200 000

HEAD OFFICE:

38, Bishopsgate London, E.C

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES

Amritsar
Bangkok
Batavia
Bombay
Calcutta
Canton
Cebu
Colombo
Delhi
Foochow
Hamburg
Hankow
Hongkong

Iloilo
Ipoh
Karachi
Klang
Kobe
Kuala Lumpur
Madras
Malacca
Manila
Medan
New York
Penang

Puket
Rangoon
Saigon
Seremban
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Singapore
Sourabaya
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Tientsin
Tsingtau (North China)
Yokohama

Correspondents in all the principal city of the world.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS RECEIVED on terms to be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

Office Hours 10-30 a.m. to 4 p.m.
SATURDAY 10-30 a.m. to 2 p.m.

JOHN GREIG, Agent

RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK.

Capital authorised Rbls 55,000,000
Do. subscribed „ 45,000,000 =say £4,745,000
„ subscribed by the Imperial Chinese Govt. Kouping Taels 3,500,000 =say £ 455,000
Reserve Funds Rbls. 23,300,000 =say £2,455,000
7,655,000

HEAD OFFICE:—ST. PETERSBURG.

LONDON OFFICE:—64, Old Broad Street, London, E. C.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Askabad
Bakou
Batoum
Bokara
Bombay
Calcutta
Chefoo
Colombo

Hankow
Harbin
Hongkong
Karachi
London
Moscow
Newchang
Odessa

Paris
Peking
Samarkand
Shanghai
Tienstin
Vladivostock
Yokohama

And numerous other branches throughout Russia and Siberia.

Current Accounts and interest allowed thereon at 2½ per cent. per annum on balances up to 1 lac; above that by special arrangement. Fixed deposits received on terms to be ascertained on application, Bills of Exchange purchased, Loans granted on approved security, and all descriptions of Banking business transacted.

G. B. ALAMSON, Manager.

Allahabad Bank, Ltd.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL ......Rs. 40,00,000
CAPITAL (paid up) .... „ 25,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in GOVERNMENT PAPER) .... „ 38,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:—ALLAHABAD.

BRANCHES:—At Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, Lucknow, Bareilly, Jhansi, Nagpore, Jubbulpore, Nainital, and Meerut.

SUB-AGENCIES:—Amritsar, Benares, Chandousi, Hathras, Moradabad, and Sitapur.

Fixed Deposit, Current and Savings Bank Accounts opened on terms which can be ascertained.

Banking Business of every description transacted.

Copy of Rules may be had on application.

H. H. WHITE,
Agent,
Bombay Branch.
101, Hornby Road.

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FIELD AND RACE GLASSES

[illegible]te a light and	
The "Derby" qui[illegible]ss ...	Rs. 70
portable prism g[illegible] ...	„ 90
The "Marcks Special"	„ 105
The "Lynkop" ...	[illegible] 120
The "Ultralux"	„ 138
The "Sollux"	„ [illegible]
do. 10 diameter ..	„ 155
The "Terlux"	„ 140

To those who prefer to cling to the simple old fashioned Glass, we offer a splendid Binocular for Rs. 45.

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105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

ITALIAN HAZELNUTS, ALMONDS and WALNUTS (in soft shell), Malaga RAISINS and DESSERT Italian Figs in baskets.

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PURE ITALIAN [illegible] OIL, the best obtainable for the Table and the Kitchen, also [illegible] rectified Oil for Medicine.

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WINES and LIQUEURS, from the best Houses of France and Italy.

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FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL.

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINERSHIPS.

It is hereby notified that at a Meeting to be held shortly the Syndicate will proceed to make appointments to EXAMINERSHIPS, at the B. A., L. M. & S., Final M. B., B. S., B. Hy., First LL. B., and 2nd LL B., Examinations to be held in June next, when they will be glad to consider any applications that may have been received by the Registrar not later than MONDAY, the 16th March, 1914.

2. Forms of application for, and full particulars in regard to the Examinerships may be obtained from the Office of the Undersigned.

FARDUNJI M. DASTUR,
University Registrar.
University Office,
Bombay, 26th February, 1914.

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.

NOTICE.

"LORD REAY LECTURESHIP."

Dr. R. B. BILLIMORIA, B. A., M.D., (Bombay), will deliver a series of two lectures in connection with the above mentioned Lectureship in the New Lecture Theatre, Grant Medical College, on SATURDAYS, the 7th and 14th March, 1914, at 4 P.M., on the following subject:—

"Specific treatment of Pulmonary Turberculosis."

Major E. F. GORDON TUCKER, M.B.B.S., M.R.C.P. (London), I.M.S., will preside at the Lecture meetings.

All members of the Medical profession are invited to attend.

A. STREET, F.R.C.S.,
Lieut.-Colonel, I.M.S.,
Principal, Grant Medical College.

THE MERCANTILE PRESS COMPANY, LD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders, of the Mercantile Press Company, Ld., will be held at the Office of Messrs. Tullockchand and Shapurji, No. 51, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, 18th March, 1914, at [illegible] p.m. Standard time, instead of the 11th March, 1914, as advertised before for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

To decide what should be done in order to improve the condition of the Company and to suggest any other means of dealing with the affairs of the Company.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MUNJEE NATHOOBHOY AND CO.,
Secretaries and Treasurers,
The Mercantile Press Co., Ld.
Bombay, 28th February, 1914.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

SUPPLY OF PORTLAND CEMENT DURING THE YEAR 1914-1915.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by THE AGENT at his Office at [illegible] Victoria [illegible], up to 1 P.M. (S. T.), on WEDNESDAY, the 4th March, 1914, for the supply of 24,000 barrels of PORTLAND CEMENT delivered at the Company's General Stores, Parel, at the rate of 2,000 barrels per month commencing 1st April, 1914.

2. The Cement to be in accordance with British Standard Specification, and Tenderers should state the brand quoted for.

3. Tenders should be accompanied by a deposit of 10 per cent. of the value of Cement tendered for with a maximum of Rs. 1,000 without which no Tender will be considered.

4. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.
Parel, Bombay,
6th February, 1914.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS superscribed "Tenders for Castor Oil," are invited for the SUPPLY of 190 TONS of CASTOR OIL (46 tons to be delivered by 15th April, and the remainder in monthly instalments of 18 tons to be delivered by the 15th of each month May to December 1914), and will be received by the Agent in his Office at Lahore, up to 13 hours on WEDNESDAY, March 18th, 1914, at which date, time and place they will be opened in the presence of any tenderers who wish to be present. The Oil will require to be delivered at Lahore Stores Depot, but may be consigned from outstations in accordance with terms noted in the form of Tender. The Oil to be supplied must be according to the following specification:—

(a). The specific gravity at 60° Fahrenheit must not be less than 0·960 or above 0·970.

(b). The Viscosity by the Scale of Redwood's Viscometer at a temperature of 140° Fahrenheit should be from 330 to 345.

(c). The flashing temperature of the Oil must not be lower than 460° Fahrenheit by Abel's closed test.

(d). The revolving friction when raised from 80° to 200° Fahrenheit by Stapper's Oil Testing Machine should not be less than 125 Revolutions per Fahrenheit.

Form of Tender with particulars of conditions of Contract can be obtained from the Chief Storekeeper, North Western Railway, Lahore, by whom a charge of Rs. 5 will be made for each form.

Sample of the Oil tendered for legibly marked with the name and address of tenderers should be delivered free of all charges at the Office of the Chief Storekeeper, North Western Railway, Lahore, not later than 12 noon on Wednesday the 18th March, 1914, and should not be less than one gallon.

Earnest money as prescribed in form of tender should be remitted to the Chief Cashier, North Western Railway, Naulakha, Lahore, with a covering letter stating that the amount has been remitted in connection with tender for "Castor Oil" and his receipt should be attached to the form of tender.

Tenders not submitted on the prescribed form or received without the receipt for earnest money will not be considered.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender or to assign any reason for non-acceptance of whole or any part of a Tender.

Chief Storekeeper's Office,
Dated 21st February, 1914.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS

NOTICE.

THE BOMBAY GAS COMPANY, LIMITED, much regret that owing to the great demand for GAS SUPPLIES they are temporarily behind in the laying of services but applicants who are waiting are assured that every effort is being made to catch up arrears.

NOTICE.

IT has been decided by the Board of Directors to keep the APPLICATION LIST of the CALCUTTA MOTOR TRANSPORT COMPANY, LIMITED, OPEN for INDIA until 21st day of March, being the day fixed for closing the list in London.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

ERRATUM.—In this office Notification dated the 28th February, 1914, published at page 3 of the "Bombay Gazette," of the 1st March, 1914, for the words, "Monday, the nd March" occurring in lines 3 and 4 of the Notification should be READ "MONDAY, the 9th March"

R. P. MASANI,
Municipal Secretary,
Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, the 2nd March, 1914.

WANTED.

WANTED.—To HIRE or PURCHASE ELECTRIC BIEASCOPE outfit complete. Apply by letter to

Room 27, FRERE TEM. HOTEL.

WANTED.—THREE LINOTYPE OPERATORS. Speed 5,000 minimum. Age not above 30. Machine desirable. Passage to Colombo paid. Good pay; early hours; healthy climate. Apply stating experience and salary required to MANAGER, "Times of Ceylon," P. O. Box 159, Colombo.

LIBRARIAN.

WANTED LIBRARIAN, for the Public Works Department Secretariat, at Bombay. Must have experience of card indexing and be good typist. Pay Rs. 80 per mensem rising by annual increments of Rs. 2 to a maximum of Rs. 100. Apply personally between the hours 11 and 1 to the UNDER SECRETARY, Irrigation and Railways.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, a good FITTER, one with experience of Printing Machinery preferred. Apply to MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette."

WA[illegible] A SMALL OFFICE. [illegible]ent must not exceed Rs. 30 [illegible]nth. Write to advertiser Box No. 9109, "Bombay Gazette."

VACANCY for a LADY SHORTHAND TYPIST. A really good opening for a smart girl. Apply Box No. 1001, care of this paper.

AGENTS WANTED for the sale of a new line in FOUNTAIN PENS. Splendid opportunities for good pushing business men. Full particulars on application to Box No. 9331, "Bombay Gazette."

ADVERTISER would like to hear of a SMALL FLAT containing three Bed Rooms and a Dining Room, near Apollo Bunder. Reply to Box 9211, care of this paper.

WANTED.—A EUROPEAN REQUIRES BOARD and LODGING with English Family. No boarding houses need apply. References exchanged if necessary. A. J. B., care of "Bombay Gazette."

ADVERTISER, at present disengaged, would be glad to obtain position in Mercantile office. Travelling not objected to. Has been in most of the large centres of India. Box No. 9222, care of this paper.

LONDON'S LEADING FASHION JOURNAL

Everything you want to know about "Dress" will be found in the current issue of "FASHIONS FOR ALL," now on sale. The best designs, the best ideas, the best patterns, the best transfer designs, the most helpful dressmaking advise, and the most practical cooking, household, and fancywork articles are contained in this latest issue of England's Predominant Fashion Journal, which is the only fully comprehensive guide to Present Modes published.

HOW YOU CAN OBTAIN FASHIONS FOR ALL

"FASHIONS FOR ALL" is on sale every month at every booksellers and railway bookstalls. If you would care to become a regular subscriber and thus make certain of always securing your copy, send a money order to the value of 3/- to the Subscription Department,

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233, Regent St., London,
ENGLAND,

and "FASHIONS FOR ALL" will be sent post free to you for six months.

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AMUSEMENTS

THE
EXCELSIOR
At 10 p. m.
TO-NIGHT
SPECIAL PERFORMANCE
Under the Patronage and presence
OF
THEIR EXCELLENCIES
LORD AND LADY
WILLINGDON
"HULLO! BOMBAY!!"

"SAY WHEN!"

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BOMBAY ART SOCIETY'S EXHIBITION
TOWN HALL
Daily 8-30 A.M. to 8 P.M. (S.T.)
From 26th February to 12th March
(INCLUDING SUNDAY)
Entrance annas four.

FOR SALE.

BEST APPLE RINGS, PEAR Chips, Evaporated Prunes, Peaches and Apricots in 2lb. tins at Re. 1-4. Apple Tea or "Eden Cider" in 1lb. tins at Re. 1-8 or 3 tins at Rs. 3. Postage extra.

Apply to SUPERINTENDENT, Col Rennick's Garh Estate, Bajaura, Kulu, [illegible] Kangra District.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers, 16, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF THE REMNANT OF ABOUT 2,000 FULL PRESSED BALES OF SAWRI COTTON, OILY COTTON, COTTON DROPPINGS, COTTON WASTE, COLOURED WASTE, &c., &c.

Under instructions from the Insurance Company concerned, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Goculdas Cullianjee Cotton Press Co., Ld., at Victoria Bunder Road, Colaba, next to Colaba Land and Mills Co. the following salvage of the last fire, THIS-DAY, TUESDAY, the 3rd March, 1914, at 2-30 P.M. (S.T.), the remnant of about 2,000 full pressed bales of sawri cotton, cotton droppings, oily cotton, cotton waste, coloured waste, American cotton stripping, tailor's cutting, white waste, loose oily cotton, &c., &c.

A deposit of 25 per cent. is required at the time of sale.

N.B.—The above goods will be sold in small separate lots to suit buyers.

AUCTION SALE OF 300 BALES FINE MACHINE GINNED KHANDESH COTTON.

Under instructions from Messrs. Ralli Bros., and on account and at the risk of the defaulting buyers, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS-DAY, TUESDAY, the 3rd day of March, 1914, at 5 P.M (S.T.), at Jamshed Bunder, Ralli Bros., Jatha, the following bales:—

JM BE 100 bales fine machine ginned Khandesh cotton, against Ralli Bros.' D/order No. 392.

NA BE 100 bales fine machine ginned Khandesh cotton, against Ralli Bros.' D/order No. 600.

NRD BE 29, NA BE 39, NA KE 32 } 100 bales fine machine ginned Khandesh cotton, against Ralli Bros.' D/order No. 604.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 100 BALES FULLY GOOD BENGAL COTTON.

Under instructions from Messrs. Ralli Bros., and on account and at the risk of the defaulting buyers Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 4th March, 1914, at 5 P. M. (S.T.), at Messrs. Ralli Bros. Jatha, at Colaba Green, the following:—

K. K. O. G.—100 bales fully good Bengal cotton Ralli Brothers' delivery order No. 364.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD AND Co.
Bombay, 3rd March, 1914.

JOB PRINTING—apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Printing Office, Homjee Street, Fort.

AMUSEMENTS

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

CHARLES HOWITT AND A. PHILLIPS CO.

PRESENT FOR THE FIRST TIME IN BOMBAY THE FOLLOWING PLAYS FROM St. James's, Wyndham's, Criterion Theatres, London.

OPENING NIGHT
THURSDAY, MARCH 5th
"NOBODY'S DAUGHTER."
The play throbs with human interest; it is brilliantly written and exceptionally powerful.

FRIDAY, MARCH 6th
"DON"
The piece sparkles with an abundance of bright humour and an exquisite vein of satire is a prevailing feature.

SATURDAY, MARCH 7th
"THOSE TERRIBLE TWINS"
A laugh, A scream, A yell.

MONDAY, MARCH 9th
"DIANA OF DOBSON"
The brilliant London success.

TUESDAY, MARCH 10th
"BELLA DONNA"
Sir George Alexander's Latest London Triumph.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 11th
"WHY SMITH LEFT HOME"
The funniest play ever written.

Prices of Admission
Orchestra, Rs. 4; Stalls, Rs. 3; Dress Circle, Rs. 2; Balcony, Re. 1; Gallery, As. 8.
Plan at ROSE & Co.
10 per cent. discount will be allowed on a set of 6 tickets for the 6 plays advertised.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

PLATE POWDER.—Preserve your silver and electroplated ware by using the BATTLE-AXE PLATE POWDER. The finest preparation for producing a beautiful and lasting polish upon all articles of silver and electroplate. It contains no poison. We use it ourselves to make our stock of silver and plate to look always bright and fresh. PRICE ANNAS 8 PER TIN ONLY, MARCKS & Co., LTD., JEWELLERS and SILVERSMITHS, BOMBAY & POONA.

COMPANY REPORTS, Petitions, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special terms for contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Press.

FOR SALE.—Second hand BICYCLE in good condition. Can be seen at any time by appointment. What offers? Box No. 9333, "Bombay Gazette."

PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office, situated in Homjee St., Elphinstone Circle, Fort, is thoroughly equipped with a modern plant and able to produce the highest class of printing at reasonable rates. Punctuality in executing orders is a speciality.

SAFE DEALERS.—GODREJ and BOYCE MFG. Co. By appointment to H. E. the GOVERNOR, SAFES and LOCK MAKERS to H. M.'s Mint and Banks, near Gas Works, Parel, Bombay.

SPECIAL OFFER—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes—9 1-2 inch by 4 1-2 inch, Rupee 1 per hundred. 9 1-2 inch by 4 1-4 inch, Annas 12 per hundred (if printed on flap there will be an extra charge of Rs. 3 per thousand.) 6 15-16 inch by 3 1-2 inch Rupees 2-4 per thousand, (if printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand.)

TO LET.—From 1st March, 1914, PINTO MANSION, Byculla, 2nd Floor, Rent Rs. 50 (fifty). Apply within.

WANTED.—A SMALL FLAT with Electric Light and Fans. Fort preferred. Furnished or unfurnished. Must be reasonable. Full particulars to H. A. E., care of "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED HOUSEKEEPER to look after Gentleman's Flat. Box No. 9122, care of this paper.

CLARKES B 41. PILLS

A waranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world

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President:
The Head Master of Eton.
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The Earl of Lytton.
The Headmaster of Harrow.
E. F. Benson.

Open to Officers in the Army and Navy and members of the Higher Civil Service.

The Year Book, containing full accounts of last Winter in Switzerland and the various centres of the Club, with the cost of each hotel, will be sent on application, to any of those entitled to join, to the Hon. E. C. Pery, Honorary Secretary, 3, Upper Woburn Place, Tavistock Sq., London, W.C.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & CO.,
BUYING AGENTS, PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE offer their services to Firms abroad.

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CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission [illegible] conducted.

Correspondence invited.

CODES USED—A 1, A.B.C. International, Private &c.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & CO.,
[illegible] London.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY, No. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale, on THURSDAY, the 5th March, 1914, in the afternoon, at their Rooms of a quantity of piece-goods and other different kinds of goods.—

On account of the concerned—
2 bales printed sarries fents.
1 bale cotton yarn.
1 case velvet.
1 case black merino shawls.

On account and at the risk of Georges Vemian. Constantinople.—
10 cases gum, ex S.S. "Senegal."

AUCTION SALE OF 18 BALES HINGOLI COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 4th March, at 4 P.M. (S.T.), at the G. I. P. Ry. Coy. Goods Dept., Colaba, by order of Messrs. Mitsui Bushan Kaisha, Ltd., and on account of the concerned the following bales of cotton damaged by fire.

18 bales Hingoli cotton.

AUCTION SALE of Envine Sandows Shaft Engine and Generator, Pump and Fittings.

Messrs. Menesse and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms on SATURDAY, the 7th March, 1914, at 3 P.M. (S.T.), by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Mr. G.P. Ogale of American Engineering Co., the following goods ex S. S. "Lanterfels."—

16 engines sandows, 1 shaft.
1 engine and generator and 7 boxes pumps and fittings.

A Rare Opportunity for Mill Owners.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 160 F. P. BALES OF HIGH CLASS STAPLED COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 10th March, 1914 at 4 P. M. (S. T.), by order of Messrs. Greaves Cotton and Co., in their Godown at Sassoon Dock, Colaba, the following bales of high class stapled cotton.

About 160 F. P. bales high class stapled cotton Seind American.

The above cotton grown from sepcially selected American seed by selected farmers under Government supervision.

The samples for the goods can be seen from now at Messrs. Greaves Cotton and Co. Godown, Sassoon Dock, Colaba.

The goods will be sold in different lots.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE and Co.
Bombay, 3rd March, 1914

WHISKY NOGGIN

WE SELL this miniature whisky jug mounted in Silver. It holds just one gill and is cleaner and more elegant in use than the pegmeasure of the refreshment bar type. As each guest is served with one of his exclusive own it becomes unnecessary to urge the importunate question of quantity. The noggin is a silent and homelike suggestion of "just help yourself," while the obstrusive "half or full peg Sir?" sounds too business like.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

HOUSE, BAZAAR and DHOBIE ACCOUNT BOOK, *sixth edition revised*, for 12 months with Servants Diary, Wages Table, Household Hints, Cookery Notes and Will Form *by Gerald L. Chard*, price Rs. 1-8 from No. 13 Dept., Army Navy Stores, Fort, Bombay.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL
FORT, BOMBAY.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.

CARRIAGES and Horses let on hire

CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE on sale and on hire.

FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.

HOUSES FURNISHED with neat furniture.

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CHARNI ROAD Tel. No. 1271
TO-NIGHT!
A GREAT HISTORICAL PICTURE PRODUCTION.
4,000 Feet 4,000 Feet
FAMOUS BATTLES OF NAPOLEON BONAPARTE

Showing the most famous and important battles fought by the Great Conqueror, a century ago. The longest production of its kind that has yet been screened.

GAUMONT GRAPHIC (Topical)
JAPANESE BUTTERFLY ... ... (Coloured)
THE TRAMP & THE BEAR ... ... (Comic)
SHOWS of 1½ HOURS—7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, and 10 to 11-15.
SATURDAY and SUNDAY 11-15 to 12-30.
PRIZE SHOW—SATURDAY and SUNDAY 5-30 to 6-45.
FILMS FOR SALE OR HIRE

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FIRE MARINE TRANSIT

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MALARIA FEVER CURED.
THIS IS NO FABLE, BUT A SOLID PROVED FACT.

BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE OR PILLS
Cure Malaria, Ague, or Influenza. The soundest remedies in India, the Land of Fevers. Re. 1 each.

BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS
For pale people is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc., etc. Rs. 1-8 each.

BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER
Is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs. Ans. 4 each.

BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT
Cures ring-worm, Dhobies itch, etc., etc., in a day. Ans. 4 each

OF ALL DEALERS OR OF
DR. H. L. BATLIWALA, J. P.
WORLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

Standard Oil Company of New York,
MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosene and Lubricating Oils,
Motor Spirit: Pratt's and Pegasus Brand,
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine
Grease,
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake 150o in cases.
White Rose 150o ,, ,,
Chester 125o ,, ,,
Devoe's 125o ,, ,,
Monkey 125o ,, ,,
} These well-known Brands are imported and sold in cases only.

Elephant 125o in tins, and in bulk from yellow carts.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES—"Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes:—

9½ inch by 4½ inch...Re. 1 per hundred.

9½ inch by 4¼ inch...As. 14 per hundred.

If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 3 per 1,000.

• 6 13-16 inch by 3¾ inch, Rs. 2-4 per thousand.

• If printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand

BRASSO
The Finest Polish
FOR
all metal works is
BRASSO
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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

S. S. Gablonz (Austrian Lloyds), 4,775 tons, Capt Gilhuber, arrived in harbour yesterday from Trieste (February 15), with a general cargo, 115 cabin and 14 deck passengers.

S. S. Clan Graham (Clan Line), 3,288 tons, Capt. R. G. Becket, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Delagoa Bay (February 13), with a cargo of coal.

S. S. Hellas, 849 tons, Capt M Berg, arrived in harbour on Sunday, from Bangkok (February 11), with a cargo of timber.

S. S. St. Leonards, 2,861 tons, Capt. O. E Cofferata, arrived in harbour on Sunday, from Mauritius, February 17, with a cargo of sugar.

S. S. Dwarka (B I.), 759 tons, Capt. W. Moxon, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Busreh (February 21) via Karachi with a general cargo, 9 cabin and 189 deck passengers.

S.S. Ozarda (B. I.), 3,037 tons, Capt. T. L Mills, R. N R., arrived in harbour on Sunday from Moulmein (February 12) via Colombo with a cargo of rice and wood.

S.S. Orna (B. I), 2993 tons, Capt. P E. Lyne arrived in harbour yesterday from Moulmein (February 13) with a cargo of timber.

S. S. Kish. 3,148 tons Capt. Robertson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff (January 31), with a cargo of coal.

S S Daissai Maru (Japan Line), 3,288t tons, Capt. N. Kiaa, arrived in harbour yesterday from Singapore (February 17), with a general cargo and 3 passengers

S. S. Picton, 3,240 tons, Capt. D Jones, sailed yesterday for Antwerp with a gengral cargo.

S. S. Linga, (B I.), 957 tons, Capt. H. M Cutbush, sailed yesterday for Karachi vir Kathiawar, coast ports, with a general cargo and passengers.

ROYAL NAVY & R. I. M. VESSELS.

H M S Swiftsure ...Captain Nugent ....R N
H M S Sphinx ......Comdr Todd ....R N
R I M S Northbrook ..Comdr.......La Touche ..... Troopship

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—March 2.

Bankura	1905	Whytehead	M M & Co
Blake	2391	Hill	A Yule & Co
Cleveland	10300	Feller	Volkart Bro
Clan Graham	3283	Beckett	J F & Co
Damra	762	Minnett	M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—March 2.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
B Hindoo	4156	Pearson	Hull	14-3	J F & Co
C & R Purnea	2126	Piggott			M M & Co
D & E Strathleven	2845	McPhee	Dunkirk		W & A G & Co
F Khosrou	2410	Hannah	Jeddah		T M & Co
G Main	1370	Stephano	Calcutta.	5-3	S N Co
H Firooze	2029	Primrose	Jeddah	4-3	T M & Co
K Tottori Maru	3755	Moses	Kobe	10-3	N Y Kaisha
M President	3334	Schutts	Durban		A Strandes & Co
N Bronwen	2707	Williams			J F & Co
O Annan Maru	1870	Take Maru			O S Kaisha
O Abydos	1909	Davies	Mauritius	28-2	B I S N Co
P Neidenfels	3385	Heckel	Hamburg		W & A G & Co
VICTORIA DOCK.					
1 Marimonnia	4504	Taps	Hamburg	2-3	W & A G & Co
2 Picton	3241	Jones	A'werp	28-2	K N & Co
3 Rodi Italia	3931	Pincite			Marittima Italiana
4 North Pacific	2491	Goodwin	Liverpool		W & A G & Co
5 Yedo	2958	Bremner	New York	3 3	W & A G & Co
6 Kirkdale	304	Gibson			K N & Co
7 Dan of Kelly	2875	Tindle	Hull		J F & Co
8 Chindwara	7307	Williams			[illegible] M & Co
10 Chinkoa	323	Symmers			M M & Co
12 Persia	4150	Bradshaw	London		P & O Co
15 Peking	2217	Melchion	Calcutta		W & A G & Co
16 Alberto Treves	2440	Questa	Genoa...Venice	3-3	S N Co
H W P D					
Netravati	699	Fakeera			Bo S N Co
Kaveri	553	Mahomed			Bo S N Co
Irrawadi	633	Ahmed	Jamnagar		Bo S N Co
Ponani	552	Dawood			Bo S N Co
H W V D					
Linga	957	Cutbush	Karachi	2-3	M M & Co
Offside D & E					
Arcadia	3513	Barcham	Shanghai	11-3	P & O Co

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Hellas, for Bangkok
" Werdenfels, for Hamburg &c.
" Dwarka, for Persian Gulf &c.
" Gablonz, for Trieste &c.

MOVEMENTS OF SHIPS.

The B. I. S N. Co's. steamer Chanda, left London for Bombay and Karachi, on the afternoon of February 28. The same Co's. steamer Chyebassa left Suez on the morning of February 28. The same Co's steamer Putiala, arrived at Suez on the afternoon of February 28. The same Co's steamer Culna, left Suez on the morning of February 28.

The B. I. S. N Company's s s. Chyebassa left Port Said on the morning of March 1.

The same company's s. s Pertiala left Port Said on the afternoon of March 1.

The P. & O. Co's steamer Nellore, arrived in London on the afternoon of February 27. The same Co's. steamer Assaye, left Hongkong at 1 p.m on Saturday the 28th ultimo

The P. and O. Company's s s. Caledonia arrived at Suez from Bombay on the morning of March 1

The Marittima Italiana steamer Porto Said from Bombay arrived at Naples on the 26th ultimo.

The Anchor Line steamer Circassia, left Liverpool for Bombay on the afternoon of February 28.

The Anchor Line's s s. Castalia arrived at Liverpool from Bombay on the morning of March 2.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mails and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus daily. Standard time is given in all cases :—

G. I. P. Railway.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	12-35	17-0
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13-20	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	9-15	13-0
Madras Mail	6-0	21-30
Poona Mail	11-10	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter class)	7-40	7-30
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express	11-30	14-25

The Punjab Mail leaves Victoria Terminus at 17-0 which is 15 minutes earlier from 1st March 1914.

Punjab Postal Express } Five hours after Mail
Calcutta do. } Steamer is signalled
Madras do. } on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. Railway.

[In force from 1st March 1914.]

Bombay.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	8-30	21-00
Gujarat Mail	7-30	21-30
Kathiawar Express	6-5	21-45

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Hunt : Meet at Sahar Village.
Mr. and Mrs. Pattani's Garden Party to meet Their Excellencies, 5-45 p.m.
Bombay Improvement Trust, 4 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Their Excellencies the Governor and Lady Willingdon visit the Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill, 12-45 p m
Her Excellency Lady Willingdon attends Mrs. Peirse's Purdah Party, 5 p m
Hockey: Pioneers v. Bombay Gymkhana, 5-15 p.m.
Meeting of the Standing Committee the Municipal Corporation, 4 10 p.m.

THURSDAY, March 5.

Bombay Corporation, 3-40 p m.
His Excellency the Governor receives an official visit from the Sultan of Shehor and Mokolla, 11-25 a.m. The return visit at noon.
Her Excellency Lady Willingdon visits Lady Northcote Hindu Orphanage, 5-15 p m.
Bombay Hunt, the Kennels.
Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Company, Limited, Ordinary General Meeting, Forbes Building, Home Street, 2-35 p m.
"Nobody's Daughter" at the Royal Opera House.

DAILY.

Bombay Art Society's Exhibition, Town Hall, from 8-30 a.m. to 8 p.m. (S.T.) till 1 th March. Entrance fee annas four.
Western India Championship Lawn Tennis Tournament, Queen's Road Courts, 5-15 p.m.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Excelsior Theatre.
Olympia Picture Palace, Sandhurst-road.
America-India Cinematograph, Charni-road.

DAIWADYNA FRIENDLY UNION ROOMS.—The silver jubilee of this institution was celebrated on Saturday the 28th ultimo in the bungalow of Mr. Ramchandra Kasar, near the Scottish Orphanage School, Mahim. The interval between supper, which was served at 9 o'clock, was spent in healthful recreation. These rooms were founded in 1888 by a few young men to promote union.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Madagascar Ports, reunion, Mauritius, Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per s. s. Purnea will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon on Thursday the 5th instant Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

BAND PROGRAMME.

YACHT CLUB.

By permission of Lieut.-Col. T. W. Bonner, V.D., and officers, the band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, bandmaster. commencing at 6 p.m. to-day :—

March	In Treue Fest	C. Teike
Overture	Romantique	Keler Bela
Grand Selection	Cavalleria Rusticana	Mascagni
Valse, Intermezzo	Rouge et Noir	Lotter
Romance	Simple Aveu	F. Thome
Melodies from The Pearl Girl		Talbot
An Alaskan Love Song	Cocheco	E. Reeves

"SAY WHEN."

THE NEW REVUE AT THE EXCELSIOR.

The new revue at the Excelsior is more riotously funny than was "Hullo Bombay," and if it is more of a pantomime than a revue, it is none the worse for that. "Say When" takes us back to our boyhood days when we were wont to shriek with laughter at the antics of the funny men in the Christmas shows, and much of the business we have seen done at Home in pantomime. But if a lot of the business isold it is also good, and the Excelsior, which was crowded in every part on Saturday and Sunday, resounded with the continuous laughter of the audience. He would be a misanthrope indeed who could sit through any ten minutes of "Say When" without laughing, and the great majority of those present on Sunday laughed until their sides ached at the funny fooling of the company.

The Toy Shop scene, with which the revue opened, was good, but the fun did not begin to get boisterous until the Ragtime Restaurant scene. Then the laughs crowded thick on top of each other, and some really fine burlesque work was done by Mr. George Malfe, Mr. T. Melbourne, Mr. McGrath, Mr. Lew James, Miss Reina Selwa, Miss Eileen Melbourne, Miss Florence Mabel, and Miss Violet Frampton. The company worked hard but seemed to enjoy their work almost as much as the audience. "Say When" would not probably stand analysis, but it is a show to be seen by all who enjoy good wholesome humour.

A VISITOR'S LOSS.

Syed Ahmed Alisha, a cloth merchant of Bardu, near Muscat, has reported the disappearance of the man with whom he was staying in Bombay and also the los sof case and cerrency notes of the value of Rs. 3,655.

It appears that the complainant arrived in Bombay on January 31, and was stopping with Fakir Mahomed Alikhan on the first floor of a house in Old Bengalpura. On Sunday night he went to bed as usual. Yesterday morning when he woke he found his coat in which he kept his money and a gold watch and chain had disppeared. The host also was not to be found

THE MASSILIA.

The Anchor Line agents have now received a wireless message from the s.s. Massilia advising that she is due to arrive here about 7-30 a. m., to-day and the passengers will be landed at the Ballard Pier.

The Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce have prepared a statement of the work done by the office of the Chamber during the calendar year 1913, in the matter of the issue of letters, proceedings, and other publications. This statement gives the subjoined particulars for each of the various Departments, Associations, Funds, etc., the business of which is transacted by the staff of the Chamber. Altogether 1,333,591 papers, including letters, circulars, proceedings, in-ports, measurement and weighment certificates, notices, etc., were issued.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

THE HIGH COURT.

A EUROPEAN'S WILL.

SON DISSATISFIED WITH HIS LEGACY.

At the High Court, yesterday, Mr. Justice Macleod, heard an application presented by Mr. K. R. Dastur (instructed by Messrs. Jehangir Mehta and Somji), on behalf of Mr. Archibald Armstrong, praying that the probate of the alleged will of his late father, John Mathew Armstrong, granted to Mr. William George Harall, might be revoked, and he be restrained from dealing with the estate of the deceased.

The petition stated that on account of serious illness, the deceased was removed to the European General Hospital, Bombay, where he died on November 14, last. Three days previous to his death he is said to have executed a will by which he left his son, the petitioner, a legacy of Rs. 100, and distributed a large portion of his property, about the value of Rs. 50,000, to his married daughter, who is the wife of Mr. Harall, an inspector of the Mounted-Police, in Poona, while a legacy of Rs. 200 was given to an unmarried daughter. The petitioner further stated that the distribution or the bulk of the property as contained in the will did not represent the correct intention of the deceased.

On the date of the alleged execution of the will the deceased was in a critical condition, and not in a proper, sound disposing mind. The will, although alleged to have been executed in the hospital, was not attested by the doctor or any other member of the hospital staff. After the death of the deceased it was settled by the heirs that the will should be ignored and the estate be divided as if there had been no will. One of the executors of the will named Mr. Harall, who was the husband of one of the daughters, had obtained a probate and was preparing to recover and distribute the assets of the estate. The petitioner, therefore, prayed that he might be called on to prove the will in due form and meantime he may be restrained from dealing with the estate.

Mr. Wacha (instructed by Messrs. Wacha and Co.), appeared for the defendant.

By consent, it was agreed between the parties that the defendant Mr. Harall would undertake not to recover the assets of the estate pending the disposal of the suit. The costs are to be the costs in the cause.

SENTENCE REDUCED IN A COINING CASE.

The Assistant Superintendent of Police, Ahmedabad, received certain information that one Ahmbalal Lalloo was counterfeiting coin in Ahmedabad. On July 26 last, he was informed that Ambalal was employed on that work, and he went to the scene with his assistants at mid-night. Looking through a barred window, the officer saw Ambalal sitting by a lighted shigri on which a crucible was placed, and he was also pounding something in a mortar. The officer at once raided the room and arrested Ambalal. He then collected a panch and on a search being made Ambalal was found in possession of certain instruments.

Ambalal was charged with having in his possession instruments or material for the purpose of using the same for counterfeiting coin and with having knowingly performed part of the process of counterfeiting by turning out unfinished rupees.

The Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, tried the case with the assistance of two assessors. The accused pleaded that he was intoxicated with ganja smoking when he was arrested and did not know what had happened. The Sessions Judge disbelieved him and found him guilty. The assessors returned a verdict of not guilty.

The accused was sentenced to seven years' transportation by the Judge.

The accused, thereupon, preferred an appeal to the High Court, which came up for disposal before Mr. Justice Heaton and Mr. Justice Shah, yesterday.

Mr. G. N. Thakore appeared for the appellant, aud the Government Pleader was for the Crown.

After hearing the arguments of counsel, the Court confirmed the conviction, but reduced the sentence to one of three years' rigorous imprisonment.

A POINT OF LAW.

A rule was argued before Mr. Justice Heaton and Mr. Justice Shah yesterday in an appeal preferred by Ramchander Vishnu Ranade and another against Damoder Vishnu Vaidya.

Mr. D. A. Khare and Mr. P. D. Bhide appeared for the applicants, and Mr. P. V. Kane represented the opponent.

The facts of the case, as briefly stated, are that the opponent appealed to the Subordinate Judge at Devukh in the Ratnagiri District for sanction to prosecute the present appellants for perjury and forgery. The Subordinate Judge held that the appellants were *prima facie* guilty of the offences charged, but refused to grant sanction, as he was doubtful whether the sanction would result in the conviction of the appellants.

They, therefore, appealed to the Sessions Judge of Ratnagiri, who reversed the order of the lower court and granted the sanction prayed for by the opponent. He also directed that the costs of the opponent incurred by him in the sanction proceedings should be paid by the present appellants against whom a *prima facie* case had been made out.

The applicants then appealed to the High Court for revision of that order, and their lordships who had heard arguments granted a rule against the District Judge to show cause why the order as to costs should not be set aside.

Their lordships after hearing the arguments, yesterday, made the rule absolute on the ground that it was not the practice to grant costs in such matters.

A LANDLORD'S APPEAL.

Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Davar, yesterday, the appeal filed by Raja Bahadur Shivlal Motilal against Bomanji Rustomji and others came up for hearing.

The Hon. the Advocate-General, the Hon. Mr. Setalwad and Mr. Inverarity appeared for the appellant. Mr. J. D. Kanga with Mr. Raikes appeared for the respondents.

In 1906 the appellant desired to build a house on his property at the corner of Bellasis-road and Gilder-street. He invited tenders for the work and the respondents' tender was accepted sometime before June, 1906. On June 19, an agreement was entered into, either supplementary to or only confirmatory of the original tender. The building operations continued till 1907 when they were put a stop to because the plans had infringed the Municipal bylaws. By the beginning of 1908 [illegible]vlal brought a suit for delivery, and a decree was passed against the defendants (respondents). On February 22, 1909, the present suit was filed to obtain various reliefs against the defendants (respondents). The matter was submitted to arbitration in September 1909, the arbitrators being Messrs. Mancharsha N. Chandabhai and Raghunath Mukand. These proceedings continued till Ragunath's death when the plaintiff desired to withdraw from the arbitration. One of the matters referred to the arbitrators was the present alleged agreement by the contractors to allow 10 per cent. discount as per clause 15 of the agreement relied upon by the plaintiff.

Mr. Justice Beaman, who heard the suit, dismissed the plaintiff's suit with costs. Each party was ordered to pay half the arbitrator's fees without the costs of the arbitration. He decided in favour of the defendants, their counter-claim for Rs. 47,267.

The case was proceeding when the Court rose.

POLICE COURTS

WHAT CONSTITUTES GAMING? MAGISTRATE AND QUESTION OF PROFIT.

Mr. Frank Oliviera, Third Presidency Magistrate, delivered an interesting judgment in a gambling case.

In this case Inspector Spiers charged Dhanji Jairam and Karsondas Lakhmidas with keeping a common gaming house and four others with gambling. It appeared that on January 6 last Inspector Spiers raided the shop of the first two accused on Kalbadevi-road and seized a box in which the first accused put the money which he received from persons who registered bets with him on the number of chests of opium sold at Calcutta. He also seized two books in one of which were registered what was known as the "Ank" bets, i.e, from 1 to 10 and another in which the "Farak" bets, i.e. from 11 to 100 were registered.

The accused 3, 4, 5 and 6 were acquitted as the evidence against them was not sufficient.

The first and second accused admitted that they did "Ank" business. Mr. Sorab Davar, counsel for the accused, said that in this business they stood an equal chance of winning or losing and that they charged no commission or brokerage. He therefore contended that their place was not a common gaming house as it was not used for profit or gain because no commission was charged.

His Worship, delivering judgment, said there was no doubt that the "Ank" and 'Farak" books were found in the premises of the accused, who admitted doing "Ank" business. These books were instruments of gaming and they were found in the room raided by the police. It was also proved that the accused accepted bets and registered them in the books. The only point for determination [illegible] was what was intended by the words "for the profit or gain of the person owning, occupying, using or occupying such houses, room or place or otherwise howsoever" in section 3 of the Act. The contention of the defence was that on each transaction there must be a sure profit or gain by way of commission or brokerage, and if that was not proved and if the accused stood to lose on their bets, then it could not be said to be 'for their profit or gain" and therefore the premises could not be a common gaming house. This case could not in any way be differentiated from the case of a bookmaker who accepted bets on horse-racing, for he also charged no commission and stood to win or lose. To his mind the words "for profit or gain" did not necessarily import profit or gain on each transaction but meant as a "matter of business" or as a "means of earning" just as the words "work for gain," in the Civil Procedure Code gave jurisdiction to a court, though the defendant's business might result in loss. Every man was assumed to do business "for profit or gain," for no one worked in order to lose. The accused would not do "Ank" business if they had no gain or profit, the odds being always in their favour. He therefore convicted the first two accused and sentenced each of them to a fine of Rs. 201, or in default to three weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

KIDNAPPING A MINOR.

Before Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, Ibrahim Khudabuxand Ahmed Dullana were charged with kidnapping one Sujia, a girl of 14.

The complaint was that on February 9 the girl was going to a mill where she was employed, when the two accused by force put her in a hack victoria and drove away, telling the driver that she was the wife of one of them and being an unwilling worker had come away from the mill. When the gharry reached the Tardeo Bridge, the attention of the police sepoy on duty was attracted by the cries of the girl. On inquiry the facts were found out.

The defence was that the girl was over 16 years of age and that she had willingly gone with them.

The magistrate was satisfied that the girl was under 16 and that she had not gone with the accused of her own accord. The accused were sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment each.

RASH DRIVING.

Before the Girgaon Bench of Magistrates, consisting of Mr. Tribhuvandas Mangaldas (chairman) and Messrs. V. S. Joshi and Balubhai Kalyanchand was charged by Sergeant Walker with disobeying the legal orders of the police and failing to give a warning when pulling up his conveyance.

It appeared that on Sunday a gharry driven by the accused, was just issuing from a side street into the Queen's road. At the same time His Excellency the Governor was being driven along Queen's-road in his motor-car. The police asked the defendant to stop the gharry, as the rule of the road gave precedence to the vehicle passing along the larger road. The accused swerved to the left and then to the right, and had it not been for the prompt action of His Excellency's chauffeur a collision would have occurred.

The Court convicted the accused and fined him Rs. 5.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

It is notified that Raja Sir Harnam Sing Ahluwalia, K.C.I.E., is exempted from personal appearance in the Civil Courts of the Punjab.

A large Sikh deputation waited on Sir O'Moore Creagh at Delhi on Saturday morning and presented him with a farewell address.

The Hon. Mr. R. Burn, Chief Secretary to the Government of the United Provinces, is taking six and [illegible] alf months' leave from the end of Ap[illegible]. It is understood the Hon. Mr. H. Fe[illegible] Commissioner of Lucknow, will offic[illegible] in his absence.

Mr. Mynn, who has seen Military Service in the Egyptian War, Burmese War and on the Indian Frontier, was publicly admitted into Buddhism at Galle recently. Mr. Mynn has been a member of the London Chamber of Commerce and is a Justice of the Peace

The strike of the female students of the Agra Medical School has ended. The students tendered an apology for their conduct and agreed to submit to any punishment which the authorities might decide to impose on them. The strike of the male students continues

The Burma rice crop, just harvested, is estimated to yield a total outturn of 84,820,000 cwts. cleaned rice as compared with 90,023,000 cwts last year. Of the total crop the output of the sixteen principal rice-producing districts amounts to 66,963,000 cwts. cleaned rice against a total of 72,028,000 last year.

Rai Bahadur Ganga Ram, C. I. E., M.V.O. of Lahore, has given an endowment, to be vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments for the Punjab, for the purpose of awarding a medal to be called the Lady Dane Gold Medal to the Hindu girl, a native of the Punjab or Delhi Province, who passes the highest educational test of the year.

Extraordinary prices are now, it is said, being realised for old stocks of Indian opium at Shanghai. In the third week of February the Malwa drug was sold at Rs. 11,000 per chest, while Bengal opium fetched over Rs. 12,000. Stocks have now fallen to 12,500 chests and as the number continues to be reduced prices are certain to rise higher and higher.

It is stated that several attempts have been made to steal the famous Dutch painting in the music-room of the steam yacht Niagara. The painting is valued at 10,000 dollars and even now that the Niagara is in Eastern waters, constant watch is kept for international thieves who seem determined, by the way they have time and again returned, to steal it.

A daring case of drugging with a view to robbery has been reported to the Howrah Railway Police. It appears that last week a peon of the Inspector-General of Prisons, Bengal, while travelling from Jalda, on the East Indian Railway, to Howrah, was drugged by a fellow-passenger in th[illegible] not reco[illegible] train, and did [illegible]ver his senses till he reached Purulia, when he discovered that he had been robbed of all his money, and his fellow-passenger had disappeared.

A curious story is current it Calcutta anent the Delhi outrage. On the day of the State Entry, about a half an hour after the news of the outrage had spread, three English travellers in the Railway Refreshment Room, Delhi, saw a respectably dressed Hindu gentleman enter and order a "peg." The gentleman was in such a state of agitation that he was unable to lift the glass to his lips, and as, on other respects, he presented a suspicious appearance, the travellers drew the attention of a Police Sub-Inspector to his actions, and he was arrested on suspicion, but subsequently escaped. The three travellers are said to be still scouring the country for him, at Government expense!

The Sanitary Commissioner, Punjab, reports that during the week ending February 14, 1914, there were 944 births registered in the 38 large municipal towns (481 males and 463 females) giving a birth-rate of 41 *per mille* of population, and 671 deaths were registered (347 males and 324 females), giving a death-rate of 29 *per mille* of population. The death-rates registered in the three largest towns were as follows:—Lahore 30 against 38 in the corresponding week of the previous year; Amritsar 22 against 34; and Multan 29 against 27. Of the 38 deaths from plague, 34 were reported in Batala, 2 in Chiniot, and 1 each in Kaithal and Ferozepore. There were 2 deaths registered from small-pox in Multan.

The *Ceylon Observer* says with reference to the opening of the Indo-Ceylon connection on the 24th ultimo :—"The whole question of the coming importance of the route as a mail route is largely bound up with the question of the connection of Trincomalee with the Indo-Ceylon system; but into this it is too early to enter as yet in view of the great hold Colombo has on the Eastward and Southern mail and steamer service from Europe. But when the line comes, the development of the town which boasts the finest natural harbour between Hongkong (or Nagasaki) and Naples, must be on such a scale as to call for extra facilities in every direction concerned with shipping.

If you want a good, mild, well-matured, genuine Scotch Whisky, and if you wish to pay for Whisky only and not for elaborate advertising, try CLUB BLEND in Square Bottles
You will save not less than Six annas every time. See the OLD LAMP trade mark on every Bottle.

THE WEATHER.

MORE RAIN IN UNITED PROVINCES AND THE PUNJAB.

[OFFICIAL REPORT].

SIMLA, Mar. 2.

Rain continued in the West Himalayas and in the central parts the country. The weather rema[illegible] unsettled over the greater part of t[illegible] country, and moderate to heavy clou[illegible] is present in nearly all parts. T[illegible] chief falls were:—

Mussoorie 2in; Dehra Dun and Cha[illegible]k[illegible]ta 1½; Mukteswar ⅜; Sonamarg 2; [illegible] ¼; Jubbulpore 1⅓; Sevni, Nagpur [illegible]rhi and Pendra, ¼ inch. [illegible]t. A few falls in the Hima[illegible] [illegible]ited Provinces and in the cen[illegible] the country.

The Punjab.—Amba[illegible] reports 0·24in of rain. Skies are clear in [illegible]oderately West Punjab and lightly to m[illegible]ture in clouded elsewhere. The moist[illegible] the the air is either equal to or above [illegible]s average. Night temperature is in exce[illegible] except at Multan and Delhi.

The United Provinces.—Local rain has fallen; Cawnpore has had 0·17in. and Allahabad 0·10in. Skies are heavily clouded in the extreme southern districts and clear or very lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess. Maximum temperature continues in defect at Allahabad but is in excess at Agra and Mainpuri; minimum temperature is above normal over the whole division.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air is damper than usual in Sind. Temperature is in defect in upper Sind.

The Central Provinces.—Nearly general rain has fallen in Berar and local rain elsewhere; Jubbulpore has had 1·34in, Akola 0·18in, Amraoti 0·11in, and Nagpur 0·45in. Skies are moderately clouded. The air is generally damper than usual. Night temperature is in excess at most stations.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been fairly general in the Central Provinces and local in the United Provinces and the submontane districts of the Punjab. Conditions continue unsettled in the central parts of the country and in Rajputana and the Punjab.

A few showers may occur in the Central Provinces and the South United Provinces and the submontane districts of the Punjab. Isolated dust or thunder showers are possible in Raputana.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	since 1st November to date
Jask	...	...	...	4·17
Muskat (27th)	...	...	...	3·74
Delhi	82·2	59·0	...	0·74
Karachi	79·0	64·7	...	2·11
Bhuj	85·4	58·1	...	1·01
[illegible]	78·8	63·6	[illegible]	0·36
Dwarka	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	0·11
Verawal	78·1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rajkot	8[illegible]·0	58·0	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bhavnagar Para	87·0	62·8	...	0·04
Surat	89·3	64·3	...	0·04
Deesa	88·3	6[illegible]·6	...	0·16
BOMBAY	82·3	71·3	...	0·08
Ratnagiri	84·9	69·9	...	...
Mormugao	85·[illegible]	79·1	...	...
Karwar	84·7	69·2	...	...
Malegaon	98·8	63·0	...	0·08
Ahmednagar	90·1	63·5	...	0·16
Poona	91·2	60·8	...	...
Sholapur	94·3	69·2	...	0·01
Bijapur	92·4	70·5	...	0·24
Belgaum	89·0	59·6	...	0·82
Madras	86·9	69·6	...	28·73
Bangalore	90·3	61·8	...	0·34

BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 30 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. (Standard Time), on the 2nd March, 1914, was 30·195 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships, the reading of the ship's barometer is to be increased or decreased by ·013 inch for every 5 deg., according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the Aneroid, no temperature correction is needed, but for comparison at 80 deg. F, all Aneroid readings should be increased by ·138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometers, either mercurial or Aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., (Standard Time), the ship's barometers reading should be increased by ·010 inch for every 10 feet of thi height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading above.

THE TIDES.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time; depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

HIGH WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.		Bombay Mean Time. h.	m.		Depth on sill. ft.	in.
March							
Sun	1	m	1	25		27	7
			1	55	a	26	7
Mon	2	m	1	46		27	0
			2	26	a	26	1
Tues	3	m	2	7		26	4
			3	1	a	25	5
Wed	4	m	2	31		25	8
			3	51	a	24	9
Thurs	5	m	3	4		24	11
			5	5	a	24	3

LOW WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.		Bombay Mean Time. h.	m.		Depth on sill. ft.	in.
March							
Sun	1	m	7	28		16	9
			7	28	a	18	7
Mon	2	m	7	52		17	0
			7	52	a	19	5
Tues	3	m	8	19		17	3
			8	17	a	20	
Wed	4	m	8	52		17	8
			8	47	a	21	5
Thurs	5	m	9	40		18	2
			9	58	a	22	5

Dr. J. De R. FRANKEL,
M. D. & S. R. U. of P.
(lately arrived from Europe),

HAS the honour to inform Bombay residents that he has OPENED A SURGERY. He specialises in Specific Secret, and Skin Diseases and Gynæcology.

He is a specialist in ALL Secret Diseases and has brought the very latest remedies dictated by the most prominent professors of Europe.

CONSULTATIONS TIME 9 A.M. to 12 A.M., and 3 P.M. to 6 P.M. each day at his address,

WATERLOO MANSIONS,
MAYO-ROAD, 2nd Floor.

From your own oven

It is no t[illegible]ouble to bake really delicious [illegible] home-made [illegible] uses loaves if your coo[illegible]ure "Paisley Flour," the [illegible] raising powder.

Baking at home is so much nicer. You know what the bread is made of—and where and by whom it is made.

You can be sure it is as dainty and wholesome and tempting as bread ought to be if you have it baked in your own oven with the aid of

"PAISLEY (Trade Mark) FLOUR"
The SURE raising powder.

Add one part of "Paisley Flour" to 8 parts of ordinary flour. Mix well, dry.

"Paisley Flour" is made by Brown & Polson, packed in tins, and keeps perfectly in hot and moist climates.

THE HAIR TONIC FOR THE ORIENT

Do not use cheap and inferior Hair Oil which injure Hair and Brain.
KAMINIA OIL
Delicately perfumed oil for beautifying and increasing the growth of the hair.
To be rubbed well into the roots of the hair daily.
KAMINIA PERFUMERY Co BOMBAY
Kaminia Oil has been for excellent make awarded Gold Medal in the Mysore Exhibition, and Certificate of Merit in the Allahabad Exhibition.

KAMINIA OIL
Nourishes the Hair,
Removes the Dandruff,
Increases the Growth,
Beautifies the Skin.

It's not only a hair tonic but a skin food too. Little rubbed on the body just before the bath produces refreshing sensation and makes the skin velvety. Delicately Perfumed The finest Hair dressing.

PER BOTTLE RE. 1, V. P. EXTRA. OF ALL CHEMISTS. Sample free on application with half anna. Postage stamp.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.,
Jumma Musjid, BOMBAY, No. 2

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION No. 1
CURES DISCHARGES, EITHER SEX, WITHOUT INJECTIONS.
THERAPION No. 2
CURES BLOOD POISON, BAD LEGS, SKIN ERUPTIONS.
THERAPION No. 3
CURES CHRONIC WEAKNESSES, DRAINS, LOST VIGOR, &C.
SOLD BY LEADING CHEMISTS. PRICE IN ENGLAND, 2/9. SEND STAMP ADDRESSED ENVELOPE FOR FREE BOOK TO DR. LE CLERC MED. CO. HAVERSTOCK RD. HAMPSTEAD, LONDON. TRY NEW DRAGEE (TASTELESS) FORM OF
THERAPION EASY TO TAKE SAFE AND LASTING CURE. A CURE FOR YOU
SEE THAT TRADE MARKED WORD "THERAPION" IS ON BRIT. GOVT. STAMP AFFIXED TO ALL GENUINE PACKETS.
INSIST ON HAVING THERAPION.

Acts Like Magic!

Little's Oriental Balm acts like magic. The pain vanishes almost instantly. Rheumatism of years' standing disappears, swellings subside, soreness and lameness take their departure, muscles and joints regain their strength and elasticity. LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM will transform you from a pain-ridden, perhaps crippled sufferer, to blessed freedom from aches and agonies. Life will be once more worth living. The joys of health, activity, and sweet sleep will be yours.

Do not doubt. Do not hesitate. Do not continue to suffer. Go now to the nearest Chemist or Medicine Vendor and ask for that magic cure for Rheumatism, Little's Oriental Balm. Sold at Re. 1 per bottle. Of all Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout India.

MARKET REPORTS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, Feb. 28.

Consols 2½ per cent ... 76 1-4+1-8
Exchange on London at Paris F c s ... 25·21 unchgd.
Rentes 3 per cent. ... 87 1-4 unchgd.
Berlin Cheques on London... 20·44+1-2
Bar Silver Spot ... 26 5-8+1-16
Do. 2 months hence... 26 9-16+1-8
Closing Tone of silver ... China buying
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent 64 1-8 unchgd.
Exchange on India 30 d'st.. (Bank buying Rate) ... 1 3 27-32 unchgd.
3½ per cent. India Stock (Sterling Loan) ... 90 1-2+1-2
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st 2 7-16—1-8
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st ... 2 3-8 unchgd.
Do. Fine Trade Bills 3 months ... 3 1-8 unchgd.
Do. Fine Trade Bills 6 months ... 3 1-8 unchgd.
Bar Gold (per oz.) ... 77·9 1-8
Interest day to day loans... 1 7-8+1-8
Do. 7 day market loans. 2 1-8+1-8
Discount, Bank of England Rate 3 per cent. since 29th ultimo.

COTTON.

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.

	Bales.
Days' Receipts at all U. S. Ports...	20,000
„ Receipts at U. S. last year ...	7,000
„ Exports to Great Britain ...	1,000
„ Exports to Continent ...	31,000

Futures—Month of March ... 12·21—3
Futures—Month of May ... 11·85—5

Advanced early on favorable cables and declined later owing to weakness of New Orleans Market.

Spot Cotton at New York ...13·05 unchgd.
Spot Cotton at New Orleans...13 unchgd.
Tone of Spot Cotton ...Quiet.
Futures—month of March ... 12·50—5
Futures—month of May ... 12·48—5

COFFEE.—

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ... ... 9 1-8—1-8
Demand Bills ... ... 4·85 7-8 unchgd.
Silver Commercial Bars ... 57 5-8+1-8

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 28.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ... 5,000 Bales.
Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp. ... 300 „
Total Day's Sales of East Indian ... .
Total Day's Imports ... 12,000 „
Tone of Liverpool Cotton. Spot :—Limited demand steady.
Tone of Liverpool Cotton. Futures—Steady.
Tone of Manchester Market.— ......
Mid-Americans ...7·07+1
Egyptian F. G. F. ...9·10—5

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	To-day's price.
Feb.-March ...	6·69+1
March-April ...	6·71+3
April-May ...	6·65+2
May-June ...	6·65+3
June-July ...	6·60+3
July-August ...	6·56+3
August-September..	6·46+3
September-Oct ...	6·33+3
October-Nov ...	6·25+3
November-Dec. ...	......

LONDON, Feb. 28.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

	Bales.
Total in Sight	12,540,000
Egyptian Visible Supply ...	458,000
East Indian do ...	277,000
American do ...	4,240,000
Other do ...	185,000
Total Sales	50,000
East Indian Sales	......
Total Speculation	4,000
Do. Exportation	1,000
East Indian Export	......
Do. Indian Stock	21,000
Do. Forwarded Consumer ...	1,400
Do. Actual Exports ...	1,000
Do. Week's Imports ...	......
Do. Speculation	......
American Afloat	280,000
East Indian	70,000
Total Afloat	333,000

WHEAT.

Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F....37 1-2 unchgd.
Do. Months ...May-June.
Do. Name of Ports ...London.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc ...Buyers.
Wheat F.-A.-Q. Red Karachi per 492 lbs. C.I.F....No quotation.
Tone—Quiet.

RUBBER.—

Para Rubber ...3 0 1-2 unchgd. March-April—Sellers.
Tone—Steady.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe—62 lbs ...No sellers.
Barletta Russo—62½ lbs ...35 1-4—1-4
Do. Months ...Feb.-March.
Do. Buyers etc., Sellers... ......
Tone—Quiet.

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian ...
Victorian ... } No sellers.
New South Wales ...

SEEDS.

RAPESEED.—

Yellow Cawnpore ...No sellers.
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. ex-ship ...55 unchanged, New terms.
Do. Months— ...March-April.
Do. Name of Ports ...Dunkirk.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc ...Sellers.
Brown 416 lbs ex-ship ...48 1-2 unchgd.
Do. Months— ...March-April-May.
Do. Name of Ports ...Dunkirk.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc. ...Sellers.
Tone—Firm.

LINSEED.—

Bombay per 416 lbs ex-ship...51+3-8
Do. Months— ...May-June.
Do. Name of Ports ...Dunkirk.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc ...Sellers.
Tone—Quiet but steady.
Linseed Calcutta ...49·6+1s.
Do. Months— ...April—May.
Do. Name of Ports ...London—Sellers,
Tone—Firm.
Linseed Argentine-La Plata...44 1-4 unchgd.
Do. Months— ...March-April.
Do. Name of Ports ...Hamburg.
Do. Buyers, Sellers, etc...Done.
Tone—Quiet but setady.

COTTONSEED.—

Bombay Cottonseed ...£6-0-0 unchgd.
Months ...March-April.
Ports ...Hull.
Buyers etc. ...Buyers.
Tone—Firm.

FREIGHT.—

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal—10s.+3d. —Value.

SUGAR.—

German Granulated Sugar— C & F India (Double bags)...12 8 1-4 unchgd —Sellers.
Do. Months of Shipments...April-August.
Hungarian Crystal Sugar C & F India ...11 10 1-2 —unchgd—Sellers.
Months of Shipments ...April.
Tone—Quiet.
German Beet-root 88 p.c. { 9 3+1-4 —Sellers. / 9 4 3-4—Sellers.

Months of Shipments ...March-May.
Tone—Steady, less doing.
B A R & Similar Crystals C and F India ...18 3 unchgd—Sellers.
Months of Shipments ...May-June.
Tone—Very quiet.
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta ...11 3 3-4 unchgd.
Mauritius crystals C & F Bombay ...11 3 unchgd.
Months of Shipments ...March—Value.
Tone—Firm.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16 - 18 C and F Calcutta ...10 9 3-4 unchgd. July-Dec.—Value.
Raw Java C and F Bombay and Karachi ...10 11 1-4 unchgd. July-Dec.—Value.
Fine White Java C and F Calcutta ...11 9 3-4 [illegible] July-[illegible]
Fine White Java C & F Bombay & Karachi [illegible] Value.
Tone—Unchanged.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

MONDAY EVENING. March 2nd, 1914.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers.
	Rs.		
119 Bars Silver	2,25 000	London	In'national Bank
5 Parcels Silver	181	do	Hongkong Bank
3 Boxes Sovns,	94,500	} Hong-kong	Eastern Bank
Rupees	4,610		

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 27th Feb., 1914.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway ...	24	27,925
B. B. & C. I. Ry	41	49,340

FINANCIAL.

MONEY :—

Bank of Ben. rate since	13th Nov.	7 p.c.
Bank of Bom. rate since	15th Jan.	6 p.c.
Bank of Mad. rate since	3rd Jan.	7 p.c.

The Cash Balance of the Bank of Bombay is 15 1-2 lakhs down.

EXCHANGE :—

There is no change to report in this market which continues quiet with little business passing.

We quote—

T. T. on London Ready	...1s. 4d. to 1-32d,
Demand Draft Mail	...1s. 4 1-32d.
Credit 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 3-16d.
Do. Forward	...1s. 4 5-32 June.
Do. France Ready	...170 1-2
Do. Marks Ready	...13‹ 1-2
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...140 1-2
Shanghai 60 days' sight	...189 1-2
Japan 60 days' sight	...149 1-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—

The market opened at 95 13-16 for cash and 95 3-4 for the settlement but dropped 8 annas on the intimation that the new loan will be for 5 crores. The market later on was unsettled [illegible] fluctuations of about 2 annas occurred. At t e close rates are irregular.

We quote—
Cash ...Rs. 95 5 0 } irregular.
Settlement ...Rs. 95 4 0 }

BULLION :—

Bar silver in London was steadier and 1-6 higher for ready at 26 5-8, while for forward there was an advance of 1-8 to 26 9-16. The market is steady with a moderate business doing at our quotations.

We quote—

English Bar Gold	...Rs.	26	15	8
Australian Gold	...Rs.	23	14	9
Sovereigns Gold	...Rs.	15	0	0
Silver (ex duty) Ready	...Rs.	69	2	0
1st Settlement	...Rs.	67	14	0
2nd Settlement	...Rs.	67	8	0
Silver (cum duty) Ready	...Rs.	78	8	0
1st Settlement	...Rs.	77	4	0
2nd Settlement	...Rs.	76	14	0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT :—

The following are the latest telegrams to hand :—

Gruning and Co :—"Liquidation is apparently over. Demand principally for near positions owing to bull operators re-entering the market."

Hornby Hemelryk :—"There are signs of low prices attracting buyers of cloth in Manchester. Statistical position is gaining strength again. Would rather buy than sell whenever market shows signs of weakness."

Weld and Co :—Liverpool—"Steady with good undertone. Not much selling. Some short covering. Manchester reports read better." New York :—"Small Saturday market. Some long liquidation."

There was a slight decline in the American markets which had no effect locally, the market here opening steady at Rs. 280/81 for good Broach. Except for Broach there has been little enquiry during the day and rates close quiet and rather easier, but good Broach has improved to Rs. 282 1-2, owing to speculators operating.

QUOTATIONS :—

		Rs.	
Fine M. G. Broach	...	283-4	Mar.
Good M. G. Broach	...	282 1-2	„
Fine „ Wardha Hinganghat	...	254	„
„ „ Nagpur	...	251	„
„ „ Yeotmal	...	241	„
„ „ Dhamangaon P.	...	234	„
„ „ Khamgaon Akola	...	225	„
„ „ Amraoti	...	227	„
„ „ Khandeish	...	205	„
F. G. „ Khandeish	...	196	„
Fine „ Muthia	...	200	„
„ „ Bengal	...	199-200	„
F. G. Bengal	...	187-8	„
Saw Ginned Dharwar	...	264	May
M. G. Compta	...	270	„
M. G. Westerns	...	260	„
H. G. Westerns	...	255	„

LIVERPOOL, March 2.

COTTON.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Opening Tone...	...	Easy.
Estimated Sales	...	8,000
Total Imports...	...	18,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES.—

Months.	To-day's price.
Mar.-Apr. ...	6·66—5
Apr.-May ...	6·61—4
May-June ...	6·61—4
June-July ...	6·56—4
July-Aug. ...	6·52—4
Aug.-Sept. ...	6·42—4
Sept.-Oct.	6·29—4
Oct.-Nov. ...	6·21—4
Nov.-Dec. ...	6·16

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—

The market is firm. We quote :—
Ready ... Rs. 8 2 [illegible] B.T.
May ... Rs. 9 [illegible]

RAPESEED :—

The market is steady. We quote :—
Brown Delhi May ... Rs. 9 2 [illegible] B.T.
Brown Cawnpore ... Rs. 7 12 [illegible] B.T.
Yellow Cawnpore ... Rs. 14 0 B.T.

GINGELLYSEED : —

Tone—Quiet. We quote :—
Bold White 85 p.c.... Rs. 56 0 0
Black Kutni ... Rs. 44 8 0

POPPYSEED :—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—
Forward ... Rs. 11 6 0 R.T.

CASTORSEED :—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—
Ready ... Rs. 34 0 0

GROUNDNUTS :—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—
Bold ... Rs. 48 0 0
Small ... Rs. 47 0 0

MOWRASEED : —

Tone—Quiet. We quote :—
Ready ... Rs. 7 10 0 B. T.

WHEAT :—

Tone—Market is steady. We quote :—
Waite Pessi 85 p.c. ready. Rs. 5 11 0 R.T.
White Delhi May 1914 ... Rs. 5 14 3 R.T.

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m. on Saturday :—

Cotton	...	22,141	Bales.
Wheat	...	13,475	Cwts.
Linseed	...	3,967	„
Rapeseed	...	1,213	„
Gingellyseed	...	4,541	„
Poppyseed	...	207	„
Groundnuts	...	9,247	„
Castorseed	...	8,363	„
Rice	...	71,875	„
Myrabollams	...	5,412	„
Cottonseed	...	23,777	„
Mowraseed	...	74	„
Gram	...	320	„
Joowar	...	13,929	„
Maize	...	Nil	„
Barley	...	813	„

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ended 28th Feb., 1914, as compared with the statement of 21st Feb., 1914:—

Liabilities.	Feb. 21. Rs.	Feb. 28. Rs.
Capital	10000000	10000000
Reserve Fund	10600000	10600000
Public Deposits at Head Office .... } Public Deposits at Branches .... }	17648614	18467045
Other Deposits............	98444169	100262770
Post Bills	9109	9109
Sundries	2107717	2140759
	138809609	141479683
Assets.		
Govt. Securities	20385858	23843164
Other authorised Securities	307144	273477
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities	22353049	22177832
Loans, on do. do....	32796061	33401730
Bills discounted and purchased	20662819	21232297
Dead Stock	273733	274708
Stamps	7175	7074
Bullion	1043219	1004526
Balances with other Banks	1192554	1071380
Sundries	131839	161380
Cash	39656158	3803.115
Rupees......	138809608	141479683

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

BANKS.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last half-yearly Dividend.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.				
Allahabad Bank Ld.	100	100	18 p.c.	345o
Alliance Bank of Simla Ld. ...	100	100	14 „	280
Bank of Bombay ...	500	00	13 „	1600
Bank of India ...	100	50	6 „	64½
Bank of Bengal ...	500	500	14 „	1690
Bank of Madras ...	500	5 00	12 „	1440
Bank o Rangoon ...	100	100	7 „	90
Bank of Baroda ...	100	50	7 „	60
Punjab National Bank ...	100	100	9	170
The Bombay Merchants Bank Ld..	100	20	Nil	10
EXCHANGE BANKS.				
Chartered Bank ...	£20	£20	15 p.c.	£59
Eastern Bank ...	£10	£ 4	4 „	85½
Mercantile Bank (a)	25	12-10	8 „	£22
Do. (b)	25	12-10	8 „	£21½
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation ...	dl.125	dl.125	£ 4	£80
National Bank of India ...	25	12½	12½ p c	610

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar	750	7)	300	5200
Albert (Karachi)	1100	1100	45	500
Bombay Cotton	...	...	...	...
Breul's Cawnpore	200	200	p c	95
Broach City............	200	200	14	90
Fort	475	475	22 1-2	190
Godavery Valley......	100	100	-6	...
Harvey and Sabhapatty............	500	500	40	690
Hindustan P and M...	250	250	15	...
Hingolee	100	100	6 p c	60
Indian Cotton	125	125	10	130
Jamna Gin and Pressing Co	1000	1000	7	700
Khangaum	400	400	9 p c	290
Mahomedpura Cotton	125	125	7 1-2	100
Mahuva	200	200	[illegible]	80
Mercantile	125	125		20
Manmar Mfg	250	250		220
New East India	1000	1000	75	850
New Mofussil Co......	400	400	60 84	805
New Berar	500	500	0	500
New Prince of Wales	500	500	30	600xd
Oomri	100	112	nil	...
Purbhany............	100	100	10	...
Sind	400	400	30	
Surat City	200	200	20	250
Volkart U P Co Ld...	500	500	50	190?
Wadhwan G. and P...	150	150	12	106

[illegible] WEAVING COMPANIES.

[illegible]	500	500	25	830
Alliance ...	1000	1000	...	50
[illegible] Mfg ...	200	200	...	60
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	500	500	Nil	102½
Bombay Dyeing and Mfg ...	250	250	15	660
Bombay United ...	250	250	20	495
Century ...	100	100	8	245
Central India ...	500	500	70	1855
China ...	1000	1000	...	620
Chhew Silk ...	500	500	20	425
Colaba Land and Mill ...	700	700	80	1485
Coronation Mill ...	500	500	...	250
Connaught ...	300	300	...	175
Coorla ...	1000	1000	40	560
Crescent ...	100	100	6	115
Currimbhoy ...	250	250	1½	217½
Crown ...	500	500	20	250
David ...	450	250	20	480
Emperor Edward ...	500	500	10	440
Empress ...	500	500	...	125
Edward Sassoon Mill ...	200	200	6	180
Fazulbhoy ...	250	250	20	442½
Framji Petit ...	1000	1000	25	1410
Finlay Mills ...	250	250	10	317½
Gold Mohur ...	500	500	yr. 20	570
Hindustan ...	1000	1000	25	520
Howard and Bullough ...	500	500	15	302½
Hyderabad ...	1000	1000	40	1325
Imperial Cotton ...	500	500	...	80
Indian Mfg ...	1000	1000	...	375
Indo-China Mfg ...	1000	1000	60	900
James Greaves ...	500	500	...	175
Jamshed Mfg ...	250	250	5	102½
Jivraj Baloo ...	1000	1000	...	375
Jubilee Mills ...	1000	1000	...	200
Khandesh ...	1000	610	25	875
Khatau Makanjee ...	1000	1000	55	1350
Kohinoor ...	500	500	25	760
Lakshmi Cotton ...	1000	1000	yr. 100	1140
Madras United ...	1000	1000	50	1800
Madhavji Dharamsey ...	500	500	75	1056
Maneckji Petit ...	1000	1000	50	1950
Morarji Gocuidas ...	1000	1000	60	2790
Mysore Spinning ...	250	250	...	222½
Moon ...	250	250	...	160
New Great Eastern...	200	200	7	217½
New City of Bombay ...	500	500	35	1030
Phoenix ...	100	100	6	163½
Presidency ...	1000	1000	20	200
Sassoon Cotton ...	1000	1000	Nil	700
Sassoon Silk ...	500	500	Nil	275
Sholapur ...	1000	1000	125	4800
Southern Mahratha..	250	250	Nil	60
Standard Mills ...	500	500	40	1095
Sun ...	125	125	Nil	102½
Swan ...	250	250	10	275
Swadeshi ...	500	500	50	1490
Textile ...	500	500	Nil	1230
Vishnu Cotton ...	500	500	Nil	400
Do.	500	500	Nil	640
Western India ...	1000	1000	25	460
	125	125	Nil	102

DAILY EXPORTS—MAR. 2.

FOR LONDON.

Persia s—100 bales hemp, Bell Russ and Co; 21 cwts dry ginger, 4 cwts wild mace, M A Kayum; 30 cwts bees wax, J M Rahimtoola; 1 000 cwts myrabolams, Pulee and Co; 1 case bombay ducks, Franco Indian Trading Co; 3,700 lbs cardamons, J M Rahimtoola; 50 dozs sandalwood boxes. L B Bhooswala; 56 cases opium, P and O S N Co; 2 pots rosa oil, R K Motiram and Co; 56 bales skins, 36 bales cow hides, W G A Graham and Co; 1 pot rosa oil, 68 cwts cashewnuts, M Jaferbhoy; 53 cwts dry ginger, E Sooltanally; 7 bales cow hides, M J Joomabhoy; 32 bales cow hides, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR HULL.

Hindoo s—2,000 cwts cotton seed, Volkart Bros; 6,000 cwts cotton seed, 4,013 cwts castor seed, Tejpal Tulsidas; 6,000 cwts cottonseed, K Kessajjee and Co; 2,100 cwts myrabollams, P. Mathuradas and Co.

Den of Kelly s—1,005 cwts castorseed, W and A Graham and Co; 2,000 cwts cottonseed, Arjoon Khimji.

FOR ST. PETERSBURG.

Hindoo s—1,150 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Den of Kelly s—1,188 cwts myrabolams, Culiandas Broys; 52 tons manganese ore, Turner Morrison and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Jereymoor s—4,009 cwts groundnuts, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Yeddo s—25 bales cotton waste, Soloman Bros.

For Port Said (for orders).

North Pacific s—90,129 cwts cottonseed, Rall Bros.

FOR HONGKONG.

Markomania s—1,980 bales cotton. Volkart Bros; 1,368 bales cotton Ralli Bros 330 bales cotton, M B Kaisha; 50 bales Hemp, K Visram and Co; 2 cwts cattle guts, Franco Indian Trading Co; 9,876 cwts myrabolams, P Mathuradas and Co; 18 cwts turmeric, R Jiwandas and Co; 17 bales cowhides; H Gannan and Co; 10 cwts Cardamoms, B Hurbham, 150 cwts cashewnuts, M Jaferbhoy; 1 cwt myrabolam, S Cooverjee and Co; 100 cwts gum olibanum; P Jethabhoy.

FOR BREMEN.

Markomania s—2 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 230 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FO GENOA.

Alberto Treves s—2,000 cwts linseed, K Devchand and Co.

Re 'd' Italia s—50 bales cotton, K Devchand and Co; 50 bales cotton sawree, C Boggiano and Co; 400 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 11,997 cwts teelseed, Ralli Bros; 1,000 cwts, linseed, John Facheri; 2,000 cwts linseed, K Devchand and Co; 1,000 cwts linseed, 600 cwts castorseed, 2,000 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR NAPLES.

Re 'd' Italia s – 100 bales cotton, Diwadkar and Co; 450 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 4,7 0 cwts castorseed, C Boggiano and Co; 2,350 cwts castorseed, K Devchand and Co.

DAILY IMPORTS—MAR. 2.

Steamer Kirkdale from Liverpool, Agents James Finlay and Co—35 casks bricks and tiles, 33 casks 1 case tiles, 1 kegs sulphuric acid, 537 bags sulphur, 2 cases cement 16 casks salamoniac 20 casks 153 drums bleaching powder, 87 cases boxes, 27 cases zincch to bride, 100 drums 2 boxes caustic soda, 1,100 cases soda chrystal, 659 bags soda ash, 250 bags 743 kegs bica b soda, 8 bales 6 package2 coils rope, 3 cases nails, 18 cases locks, 1,135 bundles buckets, 1,339 cases 200 crates 512 boxes glass bottles, 93 cases plate glass, 20 cases 20 horshad ale, 18 hogshead, 1,522 cases 4 casks whisky, 10 cases stout, 20 cases gin 37 cases ginger ale, 120 drums oil, 43 casks spindle oil, 11 casks 0 barrels lubricating oil, 2 cases paraffin wax, 3 cases nails 37 cases 362 bales paper 21 bales printing paper, 1,009 kegs 15 cases 270 drums paints, 8 cases butter, 1 case oatmeal, 5 cases provision, 160 bags sago flour, 183 cases biscuits 198 cases confectionery, 158 cases 1,250 boxes 14 cases 6 barrels soap, 3 casks, 33 barrels tallow, 2, 50 cases 1,770 bales cotton goods. 6 cases cotton and linen goods, 18 cases 2 bales woolen goods, 454 bales 154 cases cotton yarn, 20 cases linen goods, 6 cases 31 bales woolen goods, 18 cases umbrellas.

Steamer Clan Graham from L Marques, Agents T Morrison and Co—6,498 tons coal.

THE EXPENDITURE ON DELHI.

PROTEST BY THE BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

EXCESSIVE OUTLAY OF PUBLIC FUNDS CONDEMNED.

As briefly reported by telegram, a feature of the annual meeting of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce last Friday was the unanimous adoption of a resolution protesting against the excessive outlay of public money on the construction of a new city at Delhi. The resolution was as follows :—

Resolved that the members of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, assembled in annual general meeting, emphatically protest against the excessive outlay of public funds on a new capital city at Delhi, seeing that great expenditure must be incurred, during the next few years, in furtherance of the industrial, commercial, and railway development of India.

The Hon. Mr. J. C. Shorrock, who moved the resolution said in the course of his speech :—

The resolution which I have the honour to move protests against a development of the Delhi policy which held no place in the Royal Pronouncement and formed no part of the original scheme of the administrative changes. The idea of the rejuvenation of Delhi around the Durbar foundation stones was, as you all know, quickly abandoned in favour of a much more ambitious and costly project, namely the creation of an entirely new capital city situated many miles away. The indicated cost thereof has risen by geometrical progression for every mile of distance until the amount of the burden upon the finances of the country promises, if realised, to constitute little short of a grave public scandal.

Other Demands for Money.

It is true the sanction of the Government of India has, so far as we yet know, not been formally given to any actual building specifications or general lay-out schemes, but reports and rumours of extravagant ideas have been freely circulated and are viewed in this city with profound misgivings. Proposals for a new ceremonial Railway Station to provide State entries and exits have been deliberately put forward involving an expenditure of nearly a million sterling which would go far in providing port facilities in India and in our own case new jetties at Garden Reach. Money is being spent and will continue to be spent on miles of non-productive road making which would be a godsend to roadless Assam and Burma, whilst the outlay to be incurred by proposed schemes of artificial lakes and landscape gardening would suffice to irrigate a whole district in some of the waterless tracts of Northern India.

If this intention to create a new Imperial City of Delhi on such a scale be persisted in it is patent to any one who takes the trouble to consider the matter at all that it is going to cost India a colossal sum of money, of which the £2,800,000 represent only the first direct payment on account. And for what purpose? Merely to provide an official residence for the Government of India for a few weeks in every year. Has such an astounding idea any parallel elsewhere in the world and is there any record of a successful city being built to order? Washington has been instanced as an example but Americans redicule the idea of there being the slightest analogy in the conditions of their Capital and those of Delhi.

The Cause is not Good.

Now, gentlemen, if the cause were good no one would grudge the Government of India incurring reasonable expenditure in order to make the existing city of Delhi more worthy of its present position in the Indian Empire, but the cause is not good and we are not only asked as taxpayers to subscribe to huge and unnecessary expenditure but are also asked to do so upon a scheme that carries the disapproval of the great majority of commercial opinion in India. It is nearly two years since this Chamber unanimously and strongly protested against the severance of commerce and administration in this country and events during the subsequent period have more than confirmed the views then expressed as to the difficulties, misconceptions and misunderstandings that would arise therefrom. Time has also in no way minimised the menace and danger to the future development of the country threatened by a continuation of such severance.

Calcutta is the imperial trade and financial centre of India and the Supreme Government of India is one of the greatest commercial Governments in the world, quite apart from its administrative functions. I do not desire to labour this argument, but for the sake of those who perhaps do not quite realise its whole truth there are one or two salient points to which I must briefly refer. In the first place Calcutta stands pre-eminent amongst the other commercial cities of India as the headquarters of most of the East India Merchants of London who directly and indirectly represent the bulk of England's great financial stake in this country. Where large mercantile institutions have many branches scattered over India, the head office will generally be found in Calcutta. I think I am also right in saying that the senior officers on foreign service of the London Banks are stationed in this city and we know that the sphere of influence covered by the Bank of Bengal extends over every province of India, Madras alone excepted. The home of the great indigenous steamship companies of India is in Calcutta and their administration often, as you know, involves complications of an international character.

Government and Commerce.

The chief commercial functions possessed by the Government of India in addition to being the only arbiter in commercial legislation and taxation are its practical control and ownership of all railways and its position as the chief bankers of the country in holding a monopoly of the rupee. Under such conditions is it therefore surprising that the bulk of the Bengal Chamber's dealings on behalf of its members and its correspondence is with the Government of India, and not with the Government of Bengal? The presidential form of government is not suited to us. Commercial Bengal in my opinion could regard with greater equanimity the administration of Bengal from say Dacca and Darjeeling than the administration of India from Delhi and Simla. The Government of Bengal in matters financial and commercial can only help and assist us if it is a purely administrative Government and is endowed with no executive powers to deal with all those constantly arising problems that directly affect a business community whose sphere of influence and whose operations are confined, not by the boundaries of a single Province, but by the shores and mountains of all India. All such executive powers which are impossible of delegation or decentralisation are vested in the Supreme Government of this country. It holds in its own hands all executive functions relating to commerce and finance, it is itself, as I have said, an actual copartner in India's industrial scheme, yet it has taken the extraordinary step of withdrawing itself into the mofussil, cut off from its old and frequent intercourse with independent commercial public opinion both European and Indian, cut off from all that expert legal advice on multifarious subjects which can only be found in the neighbourhood of a great High Court like that of Bengal and cut off from all contact with the Consular bodies of other nations, whose Consul Generals make Calcutta their headquarters and with whose countries India's commercial relations are nowadays rapidly becoming more intimate.

It is no exaggeration to say that the whole civilised world marvels as to why it was done and asks what were the reasons for doing it. The only reason I have ever seen put forward is to the effect that the Government of India can be more impartial to India away from Calcutta, which, if it is a reason at all, should be applicable to Great Britain, where the Court of St. James, the Cabinet and the Houses of Parliament should be relegated to the neutral zone of the Isle of Man, in order to counteract the influence of the City and allay the jealous feeling which might be alleged to exist between London, Edinburgh and Dublin. The argument is absurd. If the Government of India persists in retaining their business and banking departments at Simla and Delhi the only influence outside their own bureaucratic atmosphere which will surround them in the years to come will be, not the influence of their own non-official fellow countrymen, not the influence of the Indian mercantile and professional communities who attend to their own affairs, but the baneful influence of the professional political agitatator. I leave you to realise what that means.

This danger of losing touch with the independent public opinion of the great trade centres may not always manifest itself at once, but it is a menace to the good administration of India and no amount of touring can make up for it. The financial troubles in western and northern India are still fresh in your minds. The Bank of Bengal, with whom I have the honour to be closely associated, very quickly realised that these troubles might develop into something much more serious. To avert such a catastrophe was its object for the Bank has always recognised that in addition to being a mere banking institution it has duties and responsibilities to the general public greater perhaps than those of an ordinary bank. Large as the resources of the Bank may be there are limitations imposed upon it by its charter that must restrict its action in time of crisis and unaided by the Government of India it could not hope to be in a position even to attempt to stem the tide of anything like a panic in the Indian money market. At the time these financial troubles were taking place the high executive officers of the Finance Department were in Simla and the Comptroller General had been transferred from Calcutta to Delhi, where he was in the unfortunate position of hearing nothing and knowing little. For a few anxious days, it may have been longer, the Bank was unable to do what it wanted to do quickly because it had to get into touch with the highest financial authorities in India. Ultimately the result of consultation and advice was most satisfactory.

But notwithstanding this happy solution the lesson vividly brought home to us during those anxious days is the financial danger that to-day exists, in consequence of the breaking up, by the Delhi changes, of the intimate relations and opportunities for constant personal intercourse between the business financial centre and the Government financial centre of India. To those who were behind the scenes the Delhi changes convey a sense of insecurity and it is difficult to imagine what might not have happened with a less sympathetic Financial Member or one less prompt in grasping the situation.

Gentlemen, the Financial Department of the Government of India is the most powerful of all the Government Departments, it is the one in which we have chief concern, for it controls the purse strings. Our attitude towards it, as during the recent Indian finance controversy, is one not of criticism but of co-operation. Heavy demands are about to be made upon it, for productive works throughout India. I am not going to attempt to enter into the details of such works which are well known and are urgently demanded by every province, by every railway and by every port of India. The problem before us all is where is the money to come from? We have had a series of years of plenty, but large surpluses seem to have been frittered away with nothing to show for them, whilst it has been the strong opinion of every Chamber throughout India that railways during that period have been deliberately starved in spite of the recommendations of influential Commissions. And now a series of less plentiful years may synchronize with even greater demands for capital expenditure on productive works. It is also a well known fact that the evidence tendered before the Royal Commission on the Public Services points to recommendations involving in increased administrative costs and charges. The cry all over India is for sanitary improvements and purer supplies of drinking water. But allotments for productive works are already being restricted and only in one direction does it appear that money can be poured out like water, namely in an attempt to attain the impossible and create a new capital city over the proposed site of which the spectre of famine already hovers.

There are only two cities in modern India that can ever be the real capital. One is Calcutta and the other is Bombay and with a British administration ruling India the overwhelming advantages lie with Calcutta quite apart from her own memories and traditions. It is therefore clear that the transfer of the capital of India from Calcutta to such an ill-adapted and inconvenient place as Delhi is more than a costly experiment; it has already proved itself to be from every point of view and in the short space of two years a lamentable political failure and I trust this Chamber will strongly protest and go on protesting against squandering money to make Delhi anything more than a purely ceremonial capital, and will demand and continue to demand that the day's work of the business departments of the Government of India and of the Imperial legislative sessions shall again be transacted in the natural capital of British India, her premier city of Calcutta.

Mr. Norman McLeod, who seconded the resolution, said in the course of his speech :—

It is an open secret that the Services Commission will recommend the expenditure of large sums on the betterment of the Administration Machinery of Government. It is easily conceivable, under the present regime, that such necessary recommendations may be pigeon-holed on the grounds that funds cannot be forthcoming for the purpose—gentlemen, you are all, business men, would you prefer to spend your money on a gilded chair for your senior partner than to spend it on the improvements, contentment and general welfare of your staff? The question requires no answer.

It was only the other day an Indian member of the Imperial Legislative Council in speaking to resolution on the subject of Postal Reform, said :—"The principal factor which should determine a question like this involving a heavy extra outlay is this: Can India, in her present question, take up such a question seriously? Can she indulge in the luxury of an improved or bi-weekly mail service when her present internal needs are varied and various, requiring vast sums of money? Can she think of it now, when we are threatened with the spectre of famine in some portions of the United Provinces and with the possibility of its extension to other parts of the country?"

Thoughtful words from a thoughtful man! The sum involved was only a drop in the bucket in comparison to what is proposed to be spent on a Gilbertian capital at Delhi.

The action of my friend Mr. Shorrock and myself is, according to a newspaper of some repute in Bombay, and from whom we might have expected more serious arguments, compared to the twittering of sparrows round King Solomon's temple. It may be so, but the pertinent question in this case aptly arises. Where is the Solomon? The analogy is scarcely happy, for, from our reading of the history of that date, the extravagant building mentioned was all to the "Glory of Solomon" and whether the advantages to his people were commensurate is open to grave doubt. And is it not a well established fact that a great many of the most magnificent palaces of the world were built at the expense of the ruin of the people. Does it not seem passing strange, that in this enlightened age and under our benign [illegible] rule, the present Government should be parties to the emulation of such pernicious examples of misgovernment. I do not for a moment suggest, or ask you to believe, that the inception of the transfer to Delhi was for similar vain reasons, but I do say that we in this Chamber consider that the transfer, on present financial lines, was a mistake, and a mistake, which ought to be remedied before serious consequences ensue.

Sir Allan Arthur supported and the resolution was carried unanimously.

THE BURMA CHAMBER'S ANXIETY.

The Hon. B. J. B. Stephens, in the course of his presidential address at the annual meeting of the Burma Chamber of Commerce dealt with a number of important subjects.

I should like to say a few words about a matter which I found during my recent tour throughout India to be causing deep anxiety, he said. I refer to the new Imperial Capital and its probable cost. The matter has been under the consideration of your committee and you will have seen it stated in the House of Commons that the cost of Government buildings is estimated at £2,800,000, but I take it the total outlay on the scheme will be very much larger than this. To put it briefly, your committee fully sympathise with the view that it would be detrimental to the progress of the country if excessive sums were to be spent on the building of the new Capital, but at the same time it must not be forgotten that the adoption of Delhi as the winter capital of the Government of India is a settled fact, ordained and announced by the King-Emperor, and of course considerable expenditure will be necessary in order to give practical effect to His Majesty's wishes. We trust that Government will take the earliest opportunity of giving the public full information as to the probable cost of the scheme and as to the method in which it is proposed to finance it, and it is also to be hoped that the scheme may be financed in such a way as not to hamper the development of the country, for which all available surpluses of the Empire needed. With the cloud of famine overhanging a portion of the country, with every part of the Empire crying out for funds with which to satisfy the needs of education and sanitation, to say nothing of the immense sums needed for development of the trade of the country and the improvement of communications, it is inconceivable to my mind that any Government could be guilty of embarking upon a scheme necessitating excessive expenditure from the revenue of the next few years. No, I fancy it will be found when Government declare their policy, which it is hoped they may do in the near future, that the estimate for the new Capital will be a reasonable one, and that the method of financing the scheme will be such as to allow of the outlay being spread over a long period of years.

[Associated Press.]

Madras, Mar. 1.

A meeting of the Madras Chamber of Commerce has been held to discuss the resolution about the Delhi expenditure laid before them by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, the proceedings have not been made public.

BOMBAY POLO.

SEMI-FINALS FOR THE IDAR CUP.

Two interesting but entirely dissimilar games of polo were played in the semi-final of the Bombay Polo Tournament last evening. The Beetles and the Royal Artillery match was a tight game, and the scores stood at 6 all at the end of the game. An extra chukker, with widened posts, was played, and the Artillery, scoring first, won the game.

The other match was between the 29th Lancers and the Connaught House team, and it was a very one-sided affair, the Lancers winning by 10 goals to 4—which was the handicap they were given.

BEETLES v. ROYAL ARTILLERY.

FIRST CHUKKER.—The Artillery were given a start of three goals, and the Beetles scored in the first half minute. Then Graham scored another for them and the Gunners replied with two goals.

Artillery...	4
Beetles	2

SECOND CHUKKER.—Chance was prominent early on with a fine gallop down the ground, and Mohammad Khan put in some fine defensive work. Carlisle then scored again for the Artillery with a very fine long shot.

Artillery	5
Beetles	2

THIRD CHUKKER.—Very fine polo and hard galloping marked this chukker, and half way through Graham scored for the Beetles. The Artillery replied with a fine goal, obtained by Carlisle after he had taken the ball more than half the length of the field.

Artillery	6
Beetles	3

FOURTH CHUKKER.—Twice the Artillery got up to the Beetles goal in this period, but shot wide at the end. There was plenty of good polo, but no scoring in this Chukker.

Artillery	6
Beetles	3

FIFTH CHUKKER.—The Beetles scored three goals in quick succession in this period, Wilson scoring two as a result of fine play and Mohammad Khan getting the other, with a capital screw hit. Excitement was intense as the chukker proceeded, but there was no further scoring and an extra chukker had to be played with widened posts.

Artillery	6
Beetles	6

EXTRA CUKKER.—In less than a minute Warren scored the winning goal for the Gunners. Result.

Artillery, ...	7 goals
Beetles	6 goals

Teams:—Royal Artillery—Mr. A. F. Chance, Mr. T. H. Carlisle, Mr. H. O. Hutchison, and Capt. Corbould Warren (back.)

Beetles—Capt. A. H. M. Wilson, Mr. A. K. Graham, Capt. V. A. Croker, Nawazada Taley Mohmmad Khan (back,)

29TH LANCERS v. CONNAUGHT HOUSE.

This was a runaway match, the Connaught House team being quite outclassed, and unable to add even a single goal to their handicap of four. The Lancers did not play so well as they did no Friday and gave a lot of miss hits, but their opponents were unable to take advantage of them. Altogether, the Lancers scored ten goals, Martin getting four, Jackson three, Marchant two, Meynell one.

Teams:—29th Lancers.—Capt H. Meynell, Capt G. Marchant, Capt M. H. Jackson Capt C. V. Martin (back).

Counaught House.—Mr, A. N. Furdoonji, Mr. J. Crawford, Maj.-Gen. Gorringe, Capt M. K. Hodgson (back).

Umpires,—Capt Goldie & Col. Marshall,

THE FINAL.

The final will be played to-morrow evening at 5 p.m. and should be well worth seeing, as both the Lancers and Artillery are capital teams, and well start level.

BOMBAY HUNT.

A LONG AND FAST RUN.

A big field turned out at Parla on Sunday, for what eventually proved to be the best run of the season. This has been repeatedly said of many runs we have had, but yesterday's run was easily first, and never have the pack shown to better advantage, and great will be the regret at seeing this fine pack leave us.

Casting off from Parla, the pack found a catchy scent which they followed right handed for a while, eventually wheeling round to Chackla Hill, where the wire made the Field divert. The scent becoming better the pack burst out on to the Bomanwadi Valley, with a full chorus of music, and were rejoined by the Field as they passed the tank.

After a short check the pack again got going at an improved pace, which they kept up to the end of the run.

Bawling along over the Andheri Road they reached the Mango Tope, over which they swept at a faster pace than could be attained by the Field whose best course was up the stony lane, where it is a wonder horses manage to keep their feet at anything beyond a walk.

Descending the tope the pack carried on to the bunds below, and later on ascended on to the grass lands along which a good gallop was enjoyed, but one follower being caught by a bough was swept off his horse, and had to be carried home. We were glad to hear on inquiry that no bones had been injured.

Passing Marole Hill, the far side of which made very tricky going for the Field, the pack ran away ahead, making for Vehar, but on the way a low culvert was found to be the only means opposing the big main pipe, and this the horses were very loth to face. From here the pack made for the hill between Vehar and Powai Lake where they ran into their jack and killed. There being only half a dozen of the Field in at the death. The run lasted 55 minutes, over most excellent going.

The brush was presented to Mrs. Cocke.

BOMBAY RACES.

ENTRIES FOR NEXT SATURDAY.

The following are the entries which closed at 4 p.m. on Monday, 2nd March 1914 :—

THE GOOD-BYE PLATE.—Distance about 1 mile.

Mr. T. Tejpal's b e m Adelaide.
Mr. Welman's b e g North.
Mr. M. Goculdass' ch e g Double Chin.
Mr. M. Goculdass' br e m Borgfe.
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b e m Molly.
Mr. Pitt's b e m Yvette).
Mr. T. Caffrey's br aus m Lady Pranjip.
Mr. R. R. S's b e g Smirk.
Mr. Kelso's b e h Cherrywood.
Mr. J. C. Smith's b aus g Mordialloc.
Captain H. Meynell's b e g Silver Memory.
Mr. T. M. Garda's b e m Meddling.

THE THANA PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathuradass' g a h Sweden.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathuradass' b a h Tenebreuse.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathuradass' ch a h Scorn.
Mr. T Harrison's g a h Mat-hat-Baig.
Nawab Najaf Ali Khan's g a h Ben Hur.
Nawab Najaf Ali Khan's g a h Anaz.
Nawab Najaf Ali Khan's bl a h Zigomar.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's b a h Lord Roseberry.
H. H. Maharaja of Gwalior's b a h Tofic Pasha.
Mr. A. J. DeSouza's b a h Maasal.
Mr. N. Begmahomed's b a h Creditor.
Mr. J. R. Raja's ch a h Guinea Mohur.
Mr. Eastwood's g a h Dilkush.
Mr. Ebrahim bin Zaid's g a h Fado.
Mr. Yussuff bin Zaid's g a h Maidania.
Mr. Khatab bin Ameer's b a h Nainava.
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b a h Ream.
Nawab Najaf Ali Khan's g a h Minerva
Mr. Abdoola Mana's ch a h Abdul Aziz.
Mr. Karsondass Govindji's ch a h Best Chance.
Nawab Najaf Ali Khan's b a h Moonspot.

THE MECCA PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Messrs M Goculdass and P Mathuradass' ch a h Baltic.
Messrs M Goculdass and P Mathuradass' g a h Columbus.
Nawab Najaf Ali Khan's g a h Ben Hur.
Nawab Najaf Ali Khan's g a h Anaz.
Mr T Harrison's ch a h Red Flag.
Mr Ali bin Talib's b a h Red Silk.
Mr Ali bin Talib's b a h Sherali.
Mr Naser Rajmahomed's ch a h Present.
Messrs A R Dakeel and Essa Mulla Sulleman's ch a h Arrem.
Mr A R Dakeel's g a h Bin Rashid
Mr Sulleman Mahalla's b a h Newmarket
Mr Sulleman Mahalla's g a h Thunder
Mr Mirza Hoosain's g a h Nayel Pasha
Mr N Jehangir's g a h Saidan
Mr Elia Abdoolnoor's b a h Vudhia
Mr Mujeed Abdul Rehman's g a h Pepul
Mr Yodhi Muskur's ch a h Puma
Mr Sahim Suffa's b a h Lotus
Mr G K's b a h Tuba
Mr Abdul Bakhi Zuheir's ch a h Kassum
Mr Abdoola Faras' ch a h Durban
Mr Abdoola Faras' bl a h Progress
Mr A Nanjee's g a h Ace of Hearts
Mr A Nanjee's b a h Buttercup
Mr A D Jehangir's b a h Faleh Khan
Mr G R Valimahomed's g a h Triumph
Mr Haji Mahmood Mahomed's g a h Sayar
Mr Ebrahim Hazemy's g a h Investment
Mr Ebrahim Hazemy's g a h Good Star
Messrs Mahomed Ablani and Yusuff bin Zaid's g a h Antonio
Mr Khatab bin Ameer's b a h Nainava
Mr Ali Khalaf's ch a h Afreem
Messrs Essa Mulla Sulleman and Abdool Rasool Essa's ch a h Vulture
Messrs Essa Mulla Sulleman and Abdool Rasool Essa's g a h Sayel
Mr Alwan Mahomed's ch a h Howzan
Mr Khalaf bin Saif's g a h Dhaif Allah
Mr Hoosain Kadum's g a h Fikrat Beg
Mr Mowlud Haji Alli's b a h Vellard
Mr Helmi Effendi's bl a h Black Sea
Mr Yacoob Zuheir's g a h Pharoah
Mr Arthur's b a h Liberator
Mr Hasan Katoon's ch a h Dilemma
Mr Lafta bin Sultan's ch a h Jingle
Mr S A Wahed's g a h Khailan
Mr S A Wahed's g a h Yama
Messrs Mahomed Shirazi and Mahomed Shookri's ch a h Diplomatist
Messrs Shaik Kassum and S A Aziz's g a h Gullasta
Mr Mahomed Mana's g a h Hongkong
Mr Mahomed Mana's g a h Crescent
Mr Ebrahim Mana's g a h Crisis
Mr Buder bin Abood's g a h Powerful
Mr Pasu Mulsi's b a h Arabian Consul
Mr Syed Rashid's b a h English Spot
Mr Yusuff Sheriff's ch a h Jemadar.

THE KALYAN PLATE.—Distance 1 1-2 mile.

Messrs M Goculdass and P Mathuradass' b a h Mexico
Messrs M Goculdass and P Mathuradass' g a h Sweden
Messrs M Goculdass and P Mathuradass' g a h Bhatty Chief
Messrs M Goculdass and P Mathuradass' ch a h Solar Star
Mr A S Oomer's g a h British King
Mr Ali bin Talib's ch a h Shami
Mr J C Smith's b a h Last Chance
Mr A R Dakayel's g a h Grey Ghost II
Mr A R Dakeel's g a h Kokab
Mr J R Raja's b a h Guinea Merchant
Mr Zaid bin Mahomed's ch a h Harry Johnson
Mr Esmail Gusso's b a h Ajmer
Mr S A Wahed's ch a h Seaman
Mr Naji Syed Rashid's b a h Golden Ducat
Mr H J Mahomed's g a h Welcome
Capt H Meynell's b a h Iron Chest
Mr F M Garda's b a h Nizam-ul-Mulk

THE FINAL PLATE.—Distance about 7 furlongs.

Colonel W R Marshall's ch a g Mahboob
Mr T Harrison's ch a h Jack London
Captains S S Hayne and H C Crozier's ch a h Aden
Thakore Sahib of Limbdi's g a h Grequa
Mr Shaik Esmail's b a h Bezar Beg
Mr Shaik Esmail's g a h Malayeb
Messrs Nasir Rajmahomed and Mahomed Jamal's g a h Flying Bird
Mr E Nazareth's g a h Royalist
Mr P R Naik's g a h Agent.
Mr Rashed Dakeel's g a h Lot
Messrs A R Dakeel and A A Mahomed's b a h Mulberry
Mr Ebrahim Mutlag's ch a h Mutar
Mr Ebrahim Mutlag's ch a h Saood
Mr N Jehangir's g a h Ata Allah
Mr Hasan Madar's b a h Mars
Mr Buder bin Alwarh's b a h Dhaidan
Mr Haji Mahmood Mahomed's ch a h Hurbia
Messrs D S Mehta and M H Sharabolli's g a h Old China
Mr G H G Ali's g a h President
Mr Ebrahim bin Zaid's g a h Jawan
Messrs Yacoob Swedani and Kassum Javeri's b a h Turkish General
Mr Nasar Abdoola's ch a h Flying Machine
Mr Ebrahim Mana's ch a h Beethoven
Captain E B Egerton's g a h Longboat
Mr Syed Rashid's ch a h American Spot
Captain S S Hayne's g a h Arabian Spot
Mr Toogood's ch a h Nasirabad
Mr R J Barsiwalla's b a h Dhahemsee
Mr G P Stavride's g a h Lord Satu

HUNTERS' FLAT RACE.—Distance about 1 Mile.

Mr R A Spence's b aus m Harkaway
Mr J A Stewart's ch aus g Shandy
Mr Max Rommel's b aus g Best Luck
Mr Max Rommel's ch aus g Better Luck
Mr W Priestley's b aus g Portland Lad
Mr F B Sadler's br aus g Biscuit
Mr T D Moore's br aus g Tapu
Mr T D Moore's b aus g Uncle Fred
H E Lord Willingdon's br aus m Wild Oats
Lady Willingdon's b aus m Why Not
Mr R Denso's br aus g Clipper
Mr Steuart's b aus g Autocrator
Captain A H M Wilson's b aus m Morganatic
Mr A K Graham's b aus g Swiveller
Mr F G Kennedy's br aus g The Nut

THE ISPAHAN PLATE.—Distance about 7 furlongs.

Messrs M Goculdass and P Mathuradas' g a h Tajilmulook
Messrs M Goculdass and Nanjee's b a h Shawcutt
Mr Ali bin Talib's ch a h Money Gold
Mr Dara Cowasji's b a h Terror
Mr Hoshangji Jamsetji's ch a h Zinfandel
Mr G K's ch a h Velens
Genl Nawabzada Obidulla Khan's b a h Singer
Mr R S Forage's g a h Polish

BOMBAY GUN CLUB.

There was a fair attendance of members at the usual fortnightly meeting of the above Club held at Mahim on Sunday. A 10 bird handicap sweep was the first event decided, which was won by H. A. W. Brent with 7 kills and 2 handicap, A. W. Noble, D. W. Johnstone and R. Kennedy tied for second prize and the former won on the shoot off. Another sweep followed for which W. S. Rogers with 8 kills and 1 handicap, A. W. Noble with 7 kills and 2 handicap, and E. E. Janion with 5 kills and 4 handicap tied; on shooting off the latter was the winner. The Nobel Cup was then shot for, R. Kennedy shooting in good style accounted for 6 birds and with a handicap of 3 was returned the winner, the second prize being won by Mr. H. R. Greaves after shooting off a tie with J. Cuninghame.

A team shoot between teams selected and captained by H. A. W. Brent and W. S. Rogers came next, the latter's team winning somewhat easily.

Entries were then taken for a Spoon Competition, R. Kennedy with 8 kills and 2 handicap proved the winner, D. W. Johnstone with 8 kills and 1 handicap and Mr. H. R. Greaves with 6 kills and 3 handicap taking 2nd and 3rd place after shooting off a tie.

The Colt Competition was the final event, one barrel only being allowed, J. Cuninghame with 6 kills and 2 handicap recorded the highest score, 2nd place being taken by C. R Duncan after shooting off [illegible] with D. W. Johnstone.

CALCUTTA MOTOR-CYCLE RACE.

EUROPEAN COMPETITOR KILLED.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, Mar. 1.

The Indian Motor Cycle Trophy Race from Calcutta to Gya was run yesterday, a start being made from Magra. Two classes were run, one for machines over 3½ horse power and the other for machines under that power. The first three to reach Gya were competitors in the senior class. They were,—Edmark 1 : Fletcher 2 : Squire 3. The first rider in junior class was Border on a 2¼ horse power machine.

The distance was 268 miles. Beyond Asansol Edmark collided with a cow and was thrown from his machine; he received only slight injuries but the cow was killed.

LATER.

Edmark is probably the winner of the race, but at the time of wiring his time of starting had not been confirmed.

Later news of the motor-cyle race, yesterday, shows that only six competitors out of the twenty-two started completed the course and two accidents occurred, one to Mr. D. A. Munro of the firm of Messrs J. D. Jones and Company being fatal, Mr. Munro ran into a level crossing-gate twelve miles from the start smashing his thigh. He was taken by train to Burdwan hospital where he died. The funeral will take place to-day.

Another accident befell to Mr. A. T. Carson, of Messers Babcocks and Wilcox, who ran into a cow but was able to return to Calcutta where he is in hospital.

The winner's time for the journey was 7 hours 20 minutes.

CALCUTTA, March, 2.

It now appears that in addition to the fatal accident to Mr. Munro and injuries to Mr. Carson, who is suffering from cuts and bruises, two other competitors in Saturday's motor cycle race are in hospital. They are:—(1) Mr. H. Doherty, of Messrs Spence and Co., who was upset ten miles before reaching Burdwan by collision with a pariah dog and dislocated his ankle. He was picked up by Mr. Agabeg's car and brought to Calcutta, and (2) Mr. E. Dairness who was slightly hurt through being upset by a tyre burst, a mile from the start.

The *Englishman* says that for the present these races should cease.

The body of Mr. Munro was brought from Burdwan to Calcutta for burial yesterday.

The following is the official list of results in the race :— (1) Edmark on 7 h. p. Indian machine; time, 7 hours, 19 minutes, 38 seconds ; (2) Fletcher on 3 1-2 h. p. Indian ; time, 7 hours, 22 minutes, 40 seconds ; (3) Squire, 5 h. p. Peugeot ; times, 7 hours, 50 minutes, 55 seconds.

Junior Class ;— (1) Corder on 2½ h. p. Douglas; time, 8 hours, 41 minutes, 5 seconds ; (2) Conyers on 2 3-4 h. p. Douglas; time, 9 hours, 55 minutes, 45 seconds ; (3) Winster on 2½ h. p. Puck; time, 10 hours, 50 minutes, 15 seconds.

TENNIS CHAMPION[illegible]SHIP.

GOOD FIXTURES TO-DAY.

There was a crowded attendance last evening at the Queen's road courts to witness the matches in connection with the Western India Tournament.

The games this afternoon will be well worth watching, as all the best players will be seen on the courts,

MEN'S DOUBLES.

Mudaliar and Naidu vs. J. Naoroji and N. Engineer.

This was the match of the afternoon and a splendid contest resulted. In the first set the score went to five all before Mudaliar and Naidu took the next two games and set. In the next set the Parsee representatives "bucked up" considerably, and once again the scoring was very level and each side had six games to their credit before Naoroji and Engineer took the set at 8—6. The Parsees were first away in the final set with three games to one in their favour. The Hindu pair then drew level at three all, but could not manage to win any more games. Naoroji and Engineer thus won the match by 5—7, 8—6, 6—3. Naoroji's American service puzzled his opponents, who never knew which way the ball was going to break.

PANDIT AND N. NAOROJI VS. ENGLAND AND KIDD.

The Bombay Gymkhana representatives had little trouble in winning two successive sets at 6—2, 6—3 They are a powerful combination, and were at the top of their form.

KARANJI AND CHAWAN VS. BOTTLEWALLA AND MEHTA.

Karanji and Chawman won a not very interesting match at 6—4, 6—4 There was little to choose between the pairs and the tennis was not of a very high class.

MIXED DOUBLES.

MR. NICHOLSON AND MRS. BLUNT VS AND MRS. PORTLOCK.

Nicholson and his partner ran away with the fist set, only allowing their opponents one game. Mr. and Mrs. Portlock then struck their form in the second set, which they took at 6—4. The scoring was very level in the third set. Five all was called and then Mr. and Mrs. Portlock took the last two games after deuce had been called. Mr. and Mrs. Portlock won 1—6 6—4 7—5.

The following is the programme of play for Tuesday, starting at 5-15 p. m. :—

Court No. 1. Mudaliar vs. Ranga Rao.
„ 2. England vs. Chimulgund.
„ 5. Yamamasu vs. N Naoroji.
„ 6. N. Engineer vs. Dr. Fyzee.

THE BENGAL CHAMPIONSHIPS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS].

CALCUTTA, March 2.

In the Bengal Tennis Championships to-day Kingscote beat Carr 6—3, 6—3 in the semi-final in the singles.

In the mixed doubles, D. S. Shallow and Mrs. Vlasto beat Mathews and Mrs. Wheeler 6—1, 6—2; A. W. Sallow and Mr. Maynard beat Capt. Whatford and Mrs. Morrison 6—3, 6—1 ; Carry Morga and Miss Short lost to Baumgartnen and Mrs. Radico 6—2, 7—5; Drury Davies and Mrs. Allison [illegible] Mathews and Mrs. Wheeler, 6—4, 6—2.

In the doubles, Drury Davies and Myles Reese beat V. Sherman and H. Sherman 6—3, 6—1 and Denham and Hosie beat Azhar Yusoof and Amir Yusoof 8-6, 6-3.

A BOXING INCIDENT.

MELBOURNE, Mar. 1.

"Alf" Morey defeated "Johnny" Summers on a foul in the seventh round in a contest here to-day. Summers struck the referee when the decision was announced.—Reuter.

INTERNATIONAL FOOTBALL.

ASSOCIATION.

SCOTLAND ....0 WALES ....0.

LONDON, Feb. 28.

At Glasgow, to-day, 8,000 people witnessed the annual Soccer match between Scotland and Wales. Scotland were superior throughout but weak in front of goal, the Welsh defence offering a stubborn resistance. The result was a goalless draw. The weather conditions were wretched.

RUGBY.

IRELAND.... 6 pts. SCOTLAND...... 0.

A huge crowd assembled in Dublin to-day for the Rugger match between Ireland and Scotland. Play ruled even in the first half on sloppy ground and the interval arrived without score. In the second half, in spite of a weakened team, the Irishmen played a great game and ran out winners by six points to nil.—Reuter.

THE TEST MATCH.

LONDON, Feb. 28.

In the test match in South Africa England, to-day, carried their score to 357 runs for 8 wickets, Mead scoring 117.—Reuter.

LUCKNOW POULTRY SHOW.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

LUCKNOW, March, 1.

The annual poultry Show attracted entries from a wide area, and a high level of excellence has been reached. The club's cups for the best cock and hen in the show were won by Mr. A. K. Fawkes and Mr. N J. Powell respectively, and Sir James Meston's cup for the best bird bred in India was won by Mrs. Lang. Among the winners for country-bred birds were Mrs. Smythe, Mrs. Khyne, Mrs. Bhin, Messers Smith Appleby, Pinto and Kour Sahib of Patiala.

UNUSUAL HUNTING INCIDEN

A large field kept the appointment of Lord Fitzhardinge's Hounds at the White Lion, Cambridge, on February 9, and enjoyed delightful sport over the choicest of the Berkeley Vale. Foxes, however, unlike some previous days of the present season, were far too plentiful, and outliers kept jumping up throughout the day. Hounds founds their first fox—an outlier—near Slymbridge Church, who first pointed for Cambridge, and, after about ten minutes' fast hunting, was turned by foot people when he reached the big brook. After attempting to get out he was again headed back into it and drowned—a very unusual ending.

BOMBAY RIFLE MEETING

RESULTS OF COMPETITION SHOOTING.

[illegible] TO THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE.") (SPECIA[illegible]ual rifle meeting of the The ann[illegible]teer Rifles has now been Bombay Volu[illegible] the Corps' Ranges at in progress on [illegible] a fortnight, and Ghat Kopar for ove[illegible]titions have been some of the compet[illegible]will be finished concluded, while others [illegible] give full in a few days. Below w[illegible] details :— [illegible]ELD.

BAYLEY COMPANY CHALLENGE SH[illegible]

Won by A (Customs) Company, wit[illegible] a score of 537. Five teams competed, the conditions being seven shots at 200, 500 and 600 yards. The winning team and their scores, were as follows:—

	200 yds.	500	600
Sergt. J. Clark ..	29	32	26—87
„ A. M. Veevers.	26	33	29—88
Corpl. G. Clarke ..	32	31	29—92
Vol. W. Clarke ...	31	33	28—92
„ R. Selkirk ..	31	32	29—92
„ P. O'Brien ...	30	33	23—86
			537

HIGHLAND CHALLENGE CUP.

Open to teams of eight, firing at falling plates at 500 yards range.

Won by F. Company. Four teams competed.

LORD HARRIS CHALLENGE CUP.

There were 35 competitors.

1	Sergt Soundy	47
2	Colour Sergt Gidney............	43
3	Colour Sergt Matthews...........	40
4	Vol W. Clarke (A Coy)......	34
5	Corpl G. Clarke (A Coy)	34
6	Sergt J. Clark (A Coy).........	31

ALL COMERS' MATCH,

There were 92 competitors. Eight shots at 700 yards, the first being a convertible sighting shot.

1	Corpl G L Chard Ist G.I.P Coy	31
2	Sergt Soundy (B V R)............	31
3	Corpl J Judd (G I P)...	31
4	„ Partridge (B V R).....	30
5	„ G. Clarke „	30
6	Sergt Granston (B V A.) ...	29
7	Adjut and Capt James (B V R)	29
8	Vol C Gibbons (G I P)........	29

INDIVIDUAL MATCHES.

Matches 1 to 6 are not yet completed, but appended are the leading scores made up to the present. In each match the competitors are divided into three classes and we give the three best scores in each class.

MATCH 1 (200 yards);

Class A.—		
Vol W Clarke	A Coy	... 33
Colour Sergt F Gidney		... 32
Sergt J. Clarke	A Coy	... 32
Class B.—		
Vol Halliburn	F Coy...	29
Lce Corpl Windsor	C Coy...	29
Sergt Vardon	E Coy...	28
Class C.—		
Vol Bamber	A Coy..	31
Colour Sergt Matthews	D Coy...	30
Capt Potts	...	29

MATCH 2 (300 yards)

Class A.—		
Vol W Clarke	A Coy...	34
„ P O'Brien	„ ...	32
Sergt J Clarke	„ ...	31
Class B.—		
Sergt Vardon	E Coy..	32
Vol Stewart	A Coy...	29
Corpl J Pinto	D Coy..	29
Class C.—		
Corpl H. E[illegible]	F Coy...	30
Colour Sergt Mathews	D Coy...	29
Vol Arbuthnot	A Coy...	29

MATCH 3 (600 yards)

Class A,—		
Vol. R. Selkirk	A. Coy.	... 32
„ W. Clarke	„	... 30
Corpl. G. Clark	„	... 30
Class B.—		
Vol. Stewart	A Coy	... 29
Col. Sergt. Stockbridge	„	... 28
Vol. Halliburn	F Coy	... 28
Class C.—		
Col. Sergt. Matthews	D Coy	... 28
Vol. Myers	F Coy	... 27
Corpl. H. Evans	F Coy	... 27

MATCH 4 (700 yards)

Class A,—		
U, L. I. Kearsey	1 Staff	... 31
Vol. Selkirk	A Coy	... 29
Sergt. Major Wale		... 28
Class B.—		
Col. Sergt. Stockbridge	A Coy	... 28
Corpl. Pinto	D Coy	.. 27
Vol. Hewitt	„	... 25
Class C.—		
Corpl. H, Evans	F Coy	... 32
Vol, Turner	„	... 25
Col. Sergt Matthews	D Coy	... 23

MATCH 5 (900 yards)

Class A.—		
Vol. Robinson	G Coy	.. 32
Vol. W. Clarke	A Coy	... 32
Corpl, G. Clarke	„	... 30
Class B.—		
Corpl Pinto	D Coy	... 28
Sergt. Vardon	E Coy	.. 27
Vol. Stewart	A Coy	.. 26
Class C.—		
Vol. Sweeney	F Coy	.. 27
„ Braganza	D Coy	... 26
„ Ogden	F Coy	... 25

(MATCH 6 (1,000 yards)

Class A.—		
Vol. Selkirk	A Coy	... 31
Adjt. & Capt James		... 30
Sergt Veevers	A Coy	... 30
Class B.—		
Corpl. Pinto	D Coy	... 29
Sergt. Vardon	E Coy	... 28
Corpl. P. Evans	F Coy	... 24
Class C.—		
Col. Sergt Matthews	D Coy	... 30
Vol. Braganza	„	... 29
„ Pereira	„	... 27

CHAMPIONSHIP.

Gold medal for best aggregate score in matches one to six, silver medal for second, bronze medal third.

1. Vol. W. Clarke	A Coy	... 181
2. Vol. Selkirk	„	... 177
3. Corpl. G. Clarke	„	... 176

THE RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by the Hon. Colonel R. W. L. Dunlop, C.I.E., V.D., Commanding, dated March 3.

Cadets' Matches Nos. VIII and IX and Cadets' Team Match No. XVI will take place at Ghat Kopar, on Thursday the 12th instant, and Cadets' Marching Competition on Saturday the 14th instant, by train leaving Victoria Terminus at 6-10 a m.

Range detail for the week ending Sunday the 8th instant :—Wednesday morning : "I" Coy, Afternoon, "L" Coy. Thursday : 3rd stage Viceroy's Competition and Matches I to VI, commencing Match V. Friday morning: "M" Coy. Afternoon. "K" Coy. Saturday : "H" Coy. Sunday. All Companies, Class Firing.

Members who have not completed their course are expected to make every endeavour to attend.

All Arms and Accoutrements to be returned to Headquarters at once.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Squadron Orders by Lieut-Colonel Sir Henry Procter, A.D.C., Commanding, dated March 3.

The Range at Santa Cruz will be available for class firing to-day (Tuesday,) and to-morrow, (Wednesday) afternoon. Train leaves Church Gate Station at 3-5 p m.

THE HIGH COURT.

THE CAUSE LIST, MARCH 3.

Before there Honourable The Chief Justice and the Honourable Mr. Justice Batchelor.

In the Division Court No 52.

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

59-13-142-09—Bhai K & G. Raja Bahadur Motilal Shivlal v Bomanji Rustomji Mulla and Mulla and ors.
60-13-741-13—Ard H D and Co, Essak Sulleman v Ptake Bibi Shah Jahan Begum Captain and V.
62-13-699-13—Little and Co, Wilmot Harrison Grace v Edith Hemming Pestonji, R K and Co.
[illegible]17-18—J Mantri, Dowlatrao Jayram Mantri
1-14[illegible] v Mehji Vallabhdas and ors, Patill Ez [illegible] H Dalal.

G[illegible]n'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.

Before the [illegible] and Final Disposal.

Suits for Hearin[illegible]uses.

Long C[illegible] Haji Mahomed vs

496-13—Payne, Haji Abdulla [illegible]med. Haji Sidick Haji, Maho[illegible] Dharu v
279-13—Jehangir, Dhanaji Bhaske[illegible] Rajabali Karimbux Smetham. [illegible]ithal
947-13—Patell, Gujanand Moreshwar vs [illegible] Anant.
286-17—Tyabji, Keshavlal Gopuldas vs Kundanmall Indumall, Captain.
1119-12—Man H M & Co, Rahim Meherallі vs Meherallі Hamir, Manch & N.
1304-12—Amin & D, Chaganlal Ambaram vs Sha Govind Kerson, Payne & Co.
975-12—Bhmji & Co, Harakhbai widow vs Ludha Lakhamsey, Manecklal & T.
1323-12—Khurd L & M, Choonilal Lalchand v Motilal Raghoonathdas, Bhai K & G.
571-13—Ard H D & Co, Purshotam Padamsey and anr. v Bhaidas Kaliandas & anr, Manch & N.
1023-12—Motichand & D, Kuberdas Narseydas a firm v Chunilal Chotalal & Co a firm, Surajmal & Co.
376-12—Rajh N & Co, Nanubai v. Bhunabai widow & ors, Juda and S Mah & D For Postponement.
638-11—Surajmal & Co, Ambalal Virchand v Virchand Jaichand & anr, Khund L & M Jeh G & B.
299-13—Jehangir M & S, Cowasji Nus erwanji Doctor v. Peroshaw Framji Dalal.
1006-12—Nadershaw & D, Byramji Cursetji Daruwalla v. Dadabhoy Ardesher Pochkhanawalla Jehangir & D.
239-13—Jehangir, Valee Mahomed Hassan vs Abaji Aboo Paudu, Judah.

Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinsha Davar.

223-03—Payne The Advocate-General of Bombay v Moosa Haji Hasham, Bhaishanker.
1116-12—Manecklal and T, Vallabhdas Hari das v Dayal Haridas, Madhowji K and C.
1349-12—Madhowji K and C, The Advocate-Genl. of Bombay v Ramdas Mulji, Nanu H and Co,
65-13—Jehangir M & S. Mahomed Bin Maho-Med Jaffer v Miss Moani & ors, Sunderdas & Co
66-13—J Jehangir M & S D & Co v Miss Goolnar Sunderdas & Co
1117-10—Wadia G & Co., The Tricumdas Mill Co Ld v Mulraj Khatao & ors Payne & Co Edg. G & W Bick. R & Co Daph F & D,
910-13—Madhowji K & C, Dhanayahu widow v Vallabhdas Lakhmidas and ors, Jemsetji R & D. For Postponsement.
470—Bhaishanker K & D Ramvalabh Harmukhrai v Coperam Harmukrai & anr: Soonderdas & Co Crowford B & Co
849-13—Surajmal and Co Javerchand Dalichand v Dolatram Kundunmul a firm, Daphtary F and D
1292-12—Bick M R & Co, [illegible]dally Sha.k [illegible]derbhoy & [illegible] Mulla Vallbhoy [illegible] anr, Payne & Co [illegible] chand & D.
1022-11—Judah & S Lingoo Pochotty Lingul v Narayan Yellapa & ors Tyabji D & Co Jeh M & S Dubash & Co Malvi H M & R Bicknell M R & Co Amin & Desai.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

933-12—Captain, Hirji Khetsey and Co vs The B B and C I Ry Co Ld, Crawford.
1167-12—Unwalla P and P, Ahmed Fakroodin vs Haji Rajab Haji Mohidin and others, Manecklal and Ty, Patell and Ez. Part heard 9-2-14.
842-12—Mulla and Mulla Tyeb, Abdulla bin Ababakar Bamb vs Ahmed Fakrudin and others, Un P P, Part heard.
625-12—Crawford, Edwin Reis and others vs Messrs W A Patrige and Co. In Person and Wadia.
740-13—Jamsetji, Rakhia Sultan vs Shalebhoy Ebrahim, Little.
512-12—Jehangir M and S, Bayabai widow v Abdulla Joosab and ors, Raghavaya N and Co.
772-13—Soonderdas and Co, Sobhagchand Naginchand v Chandilal Ishwarlal Mehta, Unwalla P and P.
767-13—Rustomji and Co, Pestonji SorabjiMaster v Dinsha Nusserwanji Daruwalla.
757-13—Bhai K and G, Hirachand Sakaram v Shavchand Dharmsey and ors, Manchersha and N.
630-13—Hiralal and Co, Nanabhai Tullokchand v The Albert Press Co, Ld Little and Co Bhaishanker K and G
688-13—Soonderdas and Co, Rose Kate Correa v Thomas William De' Almeida, Daphtary F and D
99-13—Smetham B and Co, Bablibai v Dewarkbai, widow and ors, D J Mantri Khanderao L and M.
249-13—Bhai K and G, The Poona Bank Ltd. & anr v Motilal Chunilal, Malvi. H M & R,
601-13—Rustomji, Mathuradas Gordhandas v Ranchordas Kallianji, Mansukhlal.
546-10—Payne, The Advocate-General of Bombay vs Gangabai, Wadia.
1145-12—Mulla, Pandooji Rowji vs Giacome Bettoni, Bicknell.
652-13—Dubash and Co, Nandlal Khushalji vs Bai Nairvahu widow, Madhoji.
703-13—Crawford, Turner Hoar and Co vs Bhimji Mulji Raval, Daphtary.
88-13—Unwala, Goculdas Dayaram Master vs Jaffer Mahomed Gulam Hoosain.
341-13—Shroff, Bai Gujrabai v S S Talpade—Little.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday William Wayland, a European who was charged with desertieg from the Workhouse, was sentenced to fifteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

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White Camelia 125° (in tins)	4	6	0	per 2 tins
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Note the name please SCHIEDMAYER J. & P. "It gives me the greatest pleasure to play on it."—
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THE
Bombay Gazette
Tuesday, 3rd March, 1914.

THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

ALTHOUGH the immediate economic outlook in India is less favourable than it was a year ago, the position as disclosed by the Financial Statement of Sir William Meyer, which was presented to the Imperial Legislative Council yesterday, gives no occasion for pessimism. Caution indeed is necessary, in view of the injury inflicted on the crops by want of rain in some areas, and by excessive downpours in others, and for various additional reasons which are clearly apparent. But, in spite of temporary drawbacks, due either to natural or artificial causes, progress in the development of India is sure and certain. The excessive imports of cotton goods may cause a reaction in that branch of trade; the collapse of Swadeshi banks may inflict losses on individuals; and the failure of the monsoon may injuriously affect certain parts of the country. But there can be no permanent check to India's onward march, and it is certain that greater prosperity and an enhanced sha[illegible] the commerce of the world are among the certainties of her future. So far as the Budget figures of the financial year which is coming to a close are concerned, the aggregate revenue, both Imperial and Provincial, was originally estimated at £82⅓ millions, and the revised estimates show a total of a little over £84¼ millions. The Customs revenue exhibits an improvement of £492,000 over the estimate, which is a highly satisfactory feature. On the other hand, the Railway revenue did not come up to expectations, owing to the expansion of working expenses, and the failure of crops led to a decline in the Land Revenue. Irrigation, however, shows an improvement of £149,000, and Excise an advance of no less than £454,000. In brief, the revenues of the country for the year, excluding opium, have yielded £82,656,000, as compared with £81,738,000, on the same basis, in the year preceding. The total revenue works out at £84,262,000 and the expenditure at £83,675,000, so that there will be a surplus of £587,000. For the current year the aggregate revenue, Imperial and Provincial, is placed at £85,033,000 and the expenditure at £86,962,000. A decline of £118,000 is estimated in the Customs receipts, and the net revenue from railways is taken at £190,000 below the figures of the current year. As a matter of fact, an advance of £570,000 in railway receipts is looked forward to, but more than the whole of this amount is absorbed by additional provision for working expenses and an increase in the surplus profits due to companies operating State lines. It is interesting to observe that, among the special measures which have to be given effect to in connection with the Budget for the coming year, it is proposed to provide the Government of Burma with a sum of £100,000 in the shape of a non-recurring grant in order to enable that Province to improve its inadequate communications. The Imperial surplus for 1914-1915 is estimated at £1,280,000, but owing to provision for heavy expenditure by local Governments from their special grants it is estimated that there will be a Provincial deficit of £3,209,000; that is to say the Provincial balances will be drawn upon to this extent. A substantial increase is shown in the amount provided for the Army, the total estimate being £20⅓ millions. The advance is largely due to a rise in the cost of provisioning the troops, while there is also an addition of £117,000 for the purchase of new rifles. Other figures which appear under this head are an increase of £23,000 for military aviation, and a further grant for the new cantonment at Delhi. The opponents of military expenditure will find little comfort in the Financial Member's speech. The reasons for proposing a higher standard of outlay, he said, are to [redacted] and temporary. The Government are not yet prepared to deal with the Army Commission's recommendations. "We have not yet been in a position," said Sir William Meyer, "to deal with these fully, and we will have to consider them with great care and subject to the fundamental considerations that we cannot for the sake of immediate economy do anything which would weaken our military position." Among the multifarious subjects dealt with by Sir William Meyer the question of the borrowing programme of the Government is of profound interest. It will be of great advantage to India if she can increasingly finance her own requirements, and the Financial Member points out that the rupee loan of five crores which it is proposed to issue for the purposes of the railway programme represents a record demand on the Indian loan market. The success of the loan of three crores issued last year convinced the Government that they would have been justified in applying to the market for a larger sum, and Sir William Meyer hopes that an increase in rupee borrowing is justified not merely by the general considerations which prompt every country to keep as much of its public debts as possible in its own hands, but by the fact that of late it has been more economical to borrow in India than in London. In dealing with the banking crisis Sir William Meyer made a passing reference to the question of the establishment of a Central or State Bank. The advocates of the creation of such an institution, he said, would no doubt find much in recent events to justify their opinion. It could equally be affirmed that the opponents of a Central Bank might obtain arguments from the events referred to in support of their contention. The subject is one which opens an enormous field, and touches wide and divergent interests, and if some people see in the project the promise of extensive benefits, there are others who realise that it possesses potential dangers. In any event, the report of the Royal Commission on Indian Finance will be available in the not distant future, when a definite pronouncement upon the subject may be expected.

THE LATE LORD MINTO. THE news of the death of the Earl of Minto will be received with genuine regret throughout India. The period of Lord Minto's occupancy of the great office which he held in this country was marked by events the importance of which it would be difficult to exaggerate. The announcement of his appointment gave rise to the belief that India was to have a period of rest and consolidation, after the important developments that had marked Lord Curzon's Viceroyalty. Few could have imagined at that time that India was on the eve of momentous changes; that both the Imperial and Provincial Legislative Council were to be enlarged and extended; and that for the first time in history an Indian was to be taken into the inner circle of the Government of India itself. It would be difficult to find two men who, in many respects, presented a greater contrast than Lord Morley and Lord Minto. No one who had followed his previous career expected that the new Viceroy would propose a great extension of self-government by this country. Yet Lord Morley admitted that the idea of propounding the reforms originated with the Government of India, though the final proposals varied materially from those which were originally put forward. The relations between the Secretary of State and the Viceroy were of the most cordial character, and Lord Morley on one occasion declared to a deputation: "You will never again—I do not care whether the time be long or short—you will never again have a combination of a Secretary of State and Viceroy who are more thoroughly in earnest in their desire to improve Indian government and to do full justice to every element of the Indian population." If the reforms should ultimately prove to be of as great benefit to India as many people believe, the credit must lie with Lord Morley and Lord Minto, the one a life-long Radical, the other known better as a soldier and as a sportsman than as a politician. Strangely enough, the granting of the political concessions to India synchronised with the adoption of exceptional measures for the suppression of anarchy and sedition. But no unprejudiced observer who is acquainted with the situation with which the Government of India were then faced can fail to realise that these measures were absolutely necessary to secure the maintenance of civilised rule. That the exceptional legislation resorted to has proved highly beneficial to India while inflicting little inconvenience to loyal citizens, is equally true, although attempts are made from time to time by political doctrinaires to persuade people at Home that India is suffering severely from repressive measures. It is a curious commentary on the state of mind of a certain class of politician that he can view with comparative equanimity outbursts of lawlessness and crime, and yet work himself up into a frenzy when the requisite steps are taken to deal with an exceptional situation. Lord Minto was no lover of repression, but he had the courage to do what he considered to be right, and his memory will not suffer from the criticisms which are still being passed on the special legislation enacted during his Viceroyalty. His tact and consideration were shown on many notable occasions and he will long be sympathetically remembered in India by all those with whom he came into contact.

Notes of the Day.

The protest made by the Parsi community in Rangoon against a resolution passed by the Municipal Committee recommending the creation of a separate electorate for Parsis, Jews and Armenians is entitled to sympathetic treatment. The memorialists point out that the practice has been in force since 1884 of electing five Municipal representatives from the combined European, Anglo-Indian, Armenian, Parsi and Jewish communities, and that the resolution suggesting the change was passed at a meeting which was attended by one-third only of the members of the Municipality, and that no European was present. It may be mentioned also that for certain services rendered in the past, Jews and Armenians are reckoned as Europeans in certain racial classifications, a fact which would appear to have some bearing on the proposals of the Rangoon Municipal body.

There are many date-palms in the neighbourhood of Bombay, but the majority of them are rented by toddy-tappers and supplies of the fruit come from other districts. Date-growing has lately become a widely extended industry in the Punjab. The palms require a high temperature and a plentiful supply of water, both of which they find in the river tracts and on the canal banks of that province. A pamphlet recently published states that cultivators grow the trees in the most casual manner, rearing all of them from seeds instead of from offshoots. The seedling method gives the cultivator no trouble, and the plants usually struggle up of themselves without requiring any attention. The method, however, is very wasteful, as 50 per cent. of the seedlings become male trees and bear no fruit, while, as the sex of a palm cannot be told until it bears flowers in five or ten years' time, labour and expenses are wasted on unproductive trees. It is believed that the fact that the majority of Punjab dates are of poor quality is not the fault of the soil or climate but is due to the carelessness of the cultivator.

According to a telegram from Madras, the proceedings of the meeting of the Chamber of Commerce at which the subject of the Delhi expenditure was discussed have not been made public. The Madras Chamber, however, have definitely committed themselves to the support of the resolution passed by the Bengal Chamber last week. At the opening of the meeting in Calcutta Mr. J. C. Shorrock announced that he had received the following telegram from the Madras Chamber:—"The members of this Chamber unanimously approve generally of the terms of the resolution to be proposed for adoption at the annual meeting of your Chamber, on the 27th instant, regarding the limitation of the expenditure to be incurred in the building of the new capital at Delhi. The subject is to be considered at the general monthly meeting of our Chamber to be held on the same day, and I will address you again, communicating the terms of any resolution that may be adopted and forwarding a copy of any letter that may be addressed to the Government of India." It will be observed, more over, that the Chairman of the Burma Chamber of Commerce has given expression to the feeling of apprehension which apparently prevails among the mercantile community in Rangoon respecting the expenditure in connection with the new capital.

In the resolution on the statements of accounts of Provincial Services in the United Provinces attention is called to certain irregularities which, in two cases at least led to serious embezzlements. The accounts of the Public Works Department are also gravely criticised, it being remarked that, as in the previous year, "much expenditure appears to have been incurred for which there was no appropriation, or in excess of appropriation, while a large number of works appear to have been started without the existence of sanctioned estimates." But a graver charge follows. Reference is made to the fact that during the year there were cases of "serious manipulation of Public Works accounts and vouchers, and of discrepancies in the measurements of subordinates." It is stated in the resolution that in all these matters closer supervision is required for the prevention of fraud, and the Government has no doubt that every effort will be made to this end. A further point of criticism is that "expenditure in March was again high as compared with the outlay in the earlier months of the financial year, but the question is receiving careful attention, and it is hoped that the defect will in time be removed." The latter complaint is one that has been made before in respect of other spending departments in this country and, rightly or wrongly, the impression in non-official circles is that the increased expenditure in the last month or two of the financial year is due, mainly, to the desire to prevent allotments from lapsing. It may, perhaps, be argued that, since money has been allotted to a department, it may be spent, but this is neither safe nor fair reasoning, a fact which Government would appear to recognize. In the United Provinces, for sometime past it has been evident that agricultural distress would involve Government in difficulties and, assuming the charges made in the resolution to be justified, it would seem that the value of co-operation between the spending departments and the financial department is not appreciated as it ought to be.

AFFAIRS IN CHINA.

THE GERMAN TRADE INSTITUTE.

DEFEAT OF WHITE WOLF.

AEROPLANES EMPLOYED TO LOCATE BANDITS.

BERLIN, Mar. 1.

The new German China Institute, the object of which is to promote German economic interests in China, has been formally constituted in Berlin under the auspices of the German industrial, financial and technical worlds. The committee comprises representatives of the most powerful industrial and export organisations, banking interests and shipping lines.

The object of the institute is officially stated to be to bring the scientific and technical achievements of Germany to the knowledge of the people of China, and promote economic relations between China and Germany. These aims will be effected especially by the establishment and maintenance of Chino-German schools, commercial, technical and medical, also of Chino-German sanatoria and by supplying German teachers to Chinese schools, supporting exploration in China, and assisting Chinese students in Germany.

THE PROPOSED GERMAN RAILWAY.

PEKIN Mar. 1.

The Chief Engineer of the German section of the Hukuang Railway has proposed to the Government not to proceed with the construction of the Hankow-Ichang section until the Ichang-Chunking survey has been completed. He believes that the latter railway would be most costly and most difficult and, possibly, commercially unconstructable, which would render the building of the Hankow-Ichang section, for the purpose of tapping trade in Szechuan, useless.—Reuter.

GREAT VICTORY OF CHINESE TROOPS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

ALLAHABAD, Mar. 1.

The *Pioneer's* London correspondent cables that the *Times'* Pekin correspondent says that official telegrams report sweeping victories over White Wolf by the brigades on the Hunan and Anhui border. Aeroplanes were employed to locate the bands which afterwards were attacked and dispersed, 4,000, it is claimed, being killed in two separate actions.

The figures are probably exaggerated but 40,000 regulars were employed in the operations.

PEKIN, Mar. 1.

White Wolf's bandits have escaped from the cordon of troops and are now marching westward pillaging towns *en route*, apparently with the intention of regaining their native hills.—Reuter.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

ALLAHABAD, Mar. 1.

Special cables to the *Pioneer* state:—

A sensation has been caused by the [illegible] death at Tientsin of the Tutuh of Chili Chao-ping Chun. Poisoning is suspected. Chao was implicated in the assassination of Sung-Chaiojen at Shanghai last spring, the instigator of which crime was recently murdered.

The *Morning Post's* Pekin correspondent says Lu Yuklin, the Chinese Minister in London, is to be recalled and it is expected that Lu Chen Singh, the Premier in 1912, and subsequently Minister of Foreign Affairs, will replace him.

ANTI-ALCOHOL POLICY.

TSAR NOT TO DRINK HEALTH OF THE TROOPS.

LONDON, Mar. 2

In pursuance of the anti-alcohol policy the Tsar has abrogated the custom in accordance with which His Majesty drank the health of the troops after reviews and parades. Commanders are now authorised to propose three cheers for the Tsar and Imperial family.—Reuter

BOMB IN CHURCH.

SUFFRAGETTE OUTRAGE IN LONDON.

LONDON, Mar. 2.

A suffragette bomb exploded in the Church of St. John the Evangelist, Westminster, yesterday half an hour after the evening congregation had left. Windows and seats were damaged.—Reuter.

SITUATION IN PERSIA.

SOME HOPE THAT MAJOR OHLSON IS ALIVE.

TEHERAN, Mar. 2.

The situation at Kazerun remains unchanged. Reinforcements have not yet arrived. Madame Ohlson has managed to leave the town and is returning to Shiraz. There is some slight hope that Major Ohlson is not dead, as his body has not been recovered.—Reuter.

NEW CANADIAN LOAN.

LONDON, March 2.

The prospectus of a £5,000,000 Canadian Government 4 per cent. loan will be issued to-day.—Reuter.

THE PORTUGUESE REPORT DENIED.

LONDON, Mar. 2.

Advices from Portugal do not bear out the reports of the situation represented in Madrid as existing there. Telegrams are stated to be passing freely between the two countries and there is no mention of anything resembling a revolutionary movement.—Reuter.

HOME RULE.

THE POSSIBILITIES OF A SETTLEMENT.

FORECAST OF AN AUTUMN DISSOLUTION.

LONDON, Mar. 2.

Some prominence is being given to two speeches made by Cabinet Ministers on Saturday on the subject of Home Rule. Mr. Birrell declared that despite the conduct and speeches of the Leader of the Opposition, which had made the task very hard, they meant to maintain an attitude of peaceful endeavour. In a very few weeks they would make a proposal, as the price of peace, to be taken or left.

Colonel Seely, speaking at Ilkeston, said that there were signs showing the possibility of an amicable settlement. There need be no fear that the Government would fail in its duty to maintain order.

LABOUR VIEW.

The *Daily Citizen* says that the Ministerialists are inclining to favour the dissolution of Parliament in the Autumn after Home Rule has been placed on the Statute Book. This, the newspaper points out, would entail the sacrifice of the Plural Voting Bill, which, under the Parliament Act, would have to pass through all its stages again.

Liberals fear that undue prolongation of the present Parliament may lead to a debacle similar to that which happened to the Unionists in 1906.—Reuter.

TRADE UNION CRIME.

THREE ENGLISH MINERS MURDERED.

HOUGHTON (Michigan), Mar. 1.

Three members of the Western Federation of Miners have been arrested on a charge of murdering three non-unionist English miners at Painsdale on December 7. The victims were shot in their beds with rifles from a neighbouring wood.—Reuter.

A RAILWAY CONCERT.

THEIR MAJESTIES AT THE ALBERT HALL.

LONDON, Mar. 1.

A choir and orchestra composed of 800 railwaymen, conducted by a railway director, gave a concert in the Albert Hall yesterday evening in aid of the Railway Benevolent Institution. Their Majesties were present.

An attempt by suffragettes to address Their Majesties was foiled by the organist who began to play.

The interrupters were ejected.—Reuter.

AVIATION.

COUNTESS OF DUDLEY LOOPS THE LOOP.

LONDON, Mar. 1.

Mr. Churchill, as a passenger, flew at Hendon yesterday to a height of 3,000 feet, while the Countess of Dudley, also as a passenger, looped the loop five times at Worcester.

TURKISH DISASTER.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 28.

Two aeroplanes left Damascus for Jerusalem in experimental long distance flights. One with Fethy Bey and Sadik Bey fell, both occupants being killed. Fethy Bey was an intrepid airman in the war and his death is a serious blow to Turkish aviation which is still in its infancy.—Reuter.

ALBANIA.

VIENNA, Feb. 28.

The Emperor Francis Joseph to-day received Essad Pasha's Albanian deputation in special audience. His Majesty hoped that the Albanians were now united since the future of Albania would then be assured.

The deputation afterwards lunched with Count Berchtold.—Reuter.

FATAL ACCIDENTS ON RAILWAYS.

LONDON, Feb. 28.

In a fog this morning five platelayers were killed by a train near Magdeburg. Three platelayers were killed in similar circumstances at Maubeuge on the Franco-Belgian frontier.—Reuter.

PARIS POSTAL ROBBERY.

BIG HAUL MISSED BY THIEVES

PARIS, March 1.

A postal motor-van delivering registered packets to banks and financiers was robbed of securities worth £40,000 yesterday. The robbery was committed in daylight, presumably when the guard left the vehicle for a moment.

LATER.

It appears that the securities stolen from the postal van were only cancelled Rente Bonds and cheques of trifling value, but immediately underneath was a packet containing notes to the value of one million francs, which the thieves missed.—Reuter.

JAPANESE NAVY SCANDALS.

TOKIO, Feb. 28.

Herrman, the Tokio manager of Siemens and Shuckert, who was arrested in connection with the Japanese naval scandals, has been released on bail of £200.—Reuter.

MR BENTON'S DEATH

BRITISH RESIDENTS' DEMAND.

PROMPT ACTION ESSENTIAL.

WASHINGTON, Mar. 1.

According to conclusive information reaching officials here, Mr. Benton was unarmed and was shot dead in General Villa's office.

It is stated that Mr. Benton waited for two hours outside for an interview and was shot in the stomach after he entered the office. He received other wounds afterwards, although the first was mortal.

A telegram from Nogales states that General Carranza has refused to supply Mr. Bryan with information concerning Mr. Benton's death on the ground that Mr. Benton was a British subject.

EL PASO, Mar. 2.

The journey of the committee to inquire into the death of Mr. Benton was suddenly postponed or abandoned shortly before the time for starting. No explanation has been given for this step.

MEXICO CITY, Mar. 2.

A mass-meeting of British residents has sent a cable to Sir Edward Grey urging the Imperial Government to assume full charge of the investigation into the death of Mr. Benton, and declaring that prompt and energetic action was essential in order to maintain respect for British subjects in Mexico.

MATTERS COMPLICATED.

LONDON, Mar. 2.

President Wilson and Mr. Bryan, Secretary of State, held a long conference to-day, after which the latter informed Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador, that the committee of investigation into the death of Mr. Benton had temporarily abandoned its object, as it was considered that General Carranza's declaration that Great Britain should deal with him direct in the matter had complicated the case.—Reuter.

DEATH OF MR. EDWARD COMBE.

FORMER CHAIRMAN OF BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

LONDON, Mar. 2.

The death is announced of the Liverpool cotton-broker, Mr. Edward Combe, formerly Chairman of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce.—Reuter.

LONDON, Mar. 1.

The death is announced of Mr. Charles Devlin.—Reuter.

THE DEPORTEES.

LABOUR DEMONSTRATION IN HYDE PARK.

LONDON, Mar. 1.

Enormous crowds gathered in Hyde Park to-day in fine weather for the Labour demonstration of welcome to the South African deportees, each of whom spoke from a separate platform. The deportees were received with great cheering and their references to martial law and the deportations created storms of indignation.

British Labourites vehemently declared that they must enable their comrades to return to South Africa.

Mr. Bain emphasised that they were prepared to appear before any legal tribunal and take their trial like men.

A resolution was passed from each platform condemning the action of the South African Government and calling upon the Imperial Government not to assent to the Indemnity Bill.—Reuter.

MR. BOWSKILL'S ARREST.

A PORTUGUESE EXPLANATION.

LISBON, Mar. 1.

The Portuguese account of the arrest of Mr. Bowskill, the Baptist missionary, says that the natives revolted against the payment of taxes and entrenched themselves in the mission buildings, naturally against the will of the missionaries. The arrest is nothing more than a request that Mr. Bowskill shall place himself at the disposal of the local authorities pending the arrival of the Governor. The affair has no relation to the recruiting of natives for Sao Thome.—Reuter.

TRIPOLI BATTLE.

CASUALITIES OF THE ARABS.

ROME, Mar. 1.

General Ameglio personally commanded the force which attacked the Arab camp at Essoleidina yesterday. The Italians advanced in two columns and were received with artillery fire, to which they replied. Eventually the Arabs fled, leaving 235 dead. They had also several hundreds wounded.

The Italian casualties were two killed and fourteen wounded.—Reuter.

PANAMA CANAL EXHIBITION

MELBOURNE, Mar. 1.

Mr. Deakin will represent the Australian Commonwealth at the opening of the Panama Canal Exhibition at San Francisco. All the States of the Commonwealth will probably send delegations.—Reuter.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, Mar. 1.

The P. and O. steamer Macedonia, with the outward mails of the 20th ultimo, left here for Bombay at 6 p.m. to-day and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 5 a.m. on Friday next.

THE EPIRUS.

DEFIANT ATTITUDE TO ALBANIA.

VALONA, Mar. 2.

M. Zographos, formerly the Greek Governor-General in Epirus, has been elected head of the autonomous Government of the northern Epirus, and has telegraphed to the International Control Commission in Albania saying that in accordance with the resolutions adopted by the Argyrocastro a few days ago the Epirotes will never recognise Albanian sovereignty and that even if Greece withdraws her troops the Epirots will place every obstacle in the way of any Albanian gendarmerie sent to occupy the territory.—Reuter.

LONDON, Feb. 28.

The autonomists in the Epirus propose to declare a republic so soon as the provisional government, which is being organised, is complete.—Reuter.

THE MONGOLIAN INCIDENT.

LONDON, Mar. 2.

Telegrams from Urga received in St. Petersburg state that the Kutuktu declined to receive the Russian diplomatic agent on the Mongolian New Year's day on the ground of illness. The Russian authorities apparently made drastic representations, for a semiofficial message reaching the capital after the report of the incident announces that all the Mongolian Ministers have apologised and that honours have been rendered to the Russian flag.—Reuter.

SAID PASHA DEAD.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Mar. 2.

The death is announced of Said Pasha.—Reuter.

[Said Pasha was the former Grand Vizier (Kutchuk Said Pasha).]

BRITISH DESTROYER ASHORE

LONDON, Feb. 28.

The new destroyer Laverock struck and is fast on some rocks in Skelmorlie Bay in the Clyde. The crew have been landed.—Reuter.

LONDON, Mar. 2.

The destroyer Laverock, which is aground in Skelmorlie Bay, was completing her trials with the builders' representatives on board when she ran ashore at high speed and was badly damaged.—Reuter

GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

The following guests dined at Government House on Saturday night:—

His Excellency Rear Admiral R. H. Peirse, Mrs. Peirse and Miss Peirse; Miss Beresford; Flag-Lieutenant R. L. Hamer; Captain Raymond A. Nugent and Mrs. Nugent; Secretary Andrew J. Carter; The Hon. Sir Richard Lamb; Mrs. Graham; Mr. P. E. Percival; Sir Dinshaw Petit and Lady Petit; Mr. J. K. N. Kabraji; Mr. C. H. Wilson and Mrs Wilson; Major T. H. Gloster; Lieut. T. J. Limberry; Mr. L. H. Savile and Mrs. Savile; Mr. B. H. Hewett; Assistant Paymaster G. A. P. Webster; Captain F. C. Molesworth and Mrs. Molesworth; The Revd. D. Mackichan and Mrs. Mackichan; Mr. L. Barraclough; Mr. Frank Barraclough; Mr. H. A. W. Brent and Mrs. Brent; Mr. Alistair Forbes; Mr. A. A. Scott-Smith and Miss Scott-Smith; Mr. Talbot H. Watts; Mr. C. A. G. Rivaz and Mrs. Rivaz; Mr. R. M. Thomason; Mrs. Tyabjee; Mrs. Madgaonker; Mr. E. B. Raikes and Mrs. Raikes; Lieut. J. S. Heaton-Ellis; 2nd Lieut N. Underhill; 2nd Lieut. E. M. Williamson.

The House Party consisted of:—

His Highness the Maharaja of Idar; Miss Mabel Buxton; the Lady Mabelle Egerton; Miss Egerton; Mr. C Watson and Mrs. Watson and Their Excellencies and Staff.

LORD WILLINGDON.

VISIT OF INSPECTION TO THE PORT.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay paid a visit of inspection to the Port and Port works yesterday morning, and made a comprehensive tour of the works and the reclamation.

Lord Willingdon was met by the Hon. Mr. Sprott, and Mr. Hill, the Chief Engineer, and taken round, and evinced the deepest interest in all he saw. His Excellency expressed his satisfaction at the capital progress being made.

LADY WILLINGDON AT THE SEVA SADAN.

Her Excellency Lady Willingdon yesterday paid a visit to the Seva Sadan, at 12 15 p m., and spent an hour in inspecting the various departments and classes.

Her Excellency was received by the Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, the Hon. Mr. G. K. Parekh, Professor Kanga, Mrs. Jamnabai Sakai, Mrs. Kama, Begam Sahiba Delshad, and Miss Engineer. Lady Willingdon was conducted to the charitable dispensary run in connection with the Seva Sadan. The Home for homeless children was next inspected where there were 45 children.

Her Excellency also visited the first-aid class conducted by Miss Khareghat. The trustees next conducted Lady Willingdon to the new building where Her Excellency was shown the European and Indian methods of cookery.

The work and special cutting classes were also inspected. Here a necklace of silver thread made by the girls was presented to Her Excellency, who left amidst cheers given by the children of the Home and school.

ENTRAL PROVINCES COUNCIL.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

NAGPORE, Mar. 2.

It is understood that it has now been decided again to postpone the elections of the Central Provinces Legislative Council till July next instead of April as announced previously.

THE NEW D

OFFICIAL STATEMENT ON EXPENDITURE.

£2,800,000 ONLY THE COST OF CERTAIN BUILDINGS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

DELHI, Mar. 2

The following "Press Communique" has been issued:—

There has been much comment in the Press on the statement of the Under Secretary of State, reported by Reuter on February 24, that the estimated cost of the Government buildings at Delhi amounted to £2,800,000. Doubts have been expressed as to the extent of the operations which would fall within this description, and it has been pointed out that the statement is inconsistent with the declaration recently made in the Imperial Legislative Council by Sir Robert Carlyle, that the Government of India were not yet in a position to give any information as to the probable cost of constructing the new capital.

It is as well to state, therefore, that the sum announced by the Under Secretary of State represents the estimated cost of certain Government buildings only, as contained in the project estimate recently framed by the Imperial Delhi Committee, an advance copy of which has been supplied to the India Office. That estimate, as stated by the Under Secretary of State, is, however, still under consideration in the Secretariat of the Government of India. No recommendation as to the cost of these buildings or of such important parts of the scheme as drainage, roads, lighting or irrigation has yet been formulated for submission to the Home Government. It is not unlikely that the figures put forward by the Committee will be materially modified by the Government of India, and it will of course be recognised that no statement as to the total cost of the scheme can be made by the Government of India until their examination is complete.

[A report of the annual meeting of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce at which a protest was made against the expenditure on the new Delhi will be found on page 4.]

KARACHI SCEPTICAL,

PORT TRUST AND THE CHEAPEST PORT.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

KARACHI, Mar 2.

As the comparative memorandum recently issued by the Chairman of the Rangoon Port Commissioners states that Bombay is a cheaper port for ships than Karachi, the Karachi Port Trust have passed the following resolution:—

That the Chairman of the Rangoon Port Commissioners be thanked for his interesting paper, and, as regards the table attached thereto, that steps should be taken to ascertain the correct figures of contribution of each registered ton of shipping entering the port to the port revenue at Bombay, as the Board cannot understand how the figures 2·26 is arrived at for that port as against 5 73 at Karachi, the latter being approximately correct.

A STUDENT'S APPEAL.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, March 2.

At the High Court to-day an application was made on behalf of Kaliprosad Banerjee, a young student who had been convicted by the Magistrate of Madaripur and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment in connection with certain political dacoities. The Faridpur police searched the houses of Kaliprosad and one Ramani, who was arrested. After Ramani's arrest the petitioner sent a telegram warning his associates, and signing another man's name.

Their lordships issued a rule and granted bail to the petitioner.

POLITICAL SEARCHES IN LAHORE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

LAHORE, Mar. 1.

In connection with the house searches in Lahore, Basant Kumar Biswan, compounder in a dispensary here, who was arrested at his village in Nadia district, has been brought to Lahore. The houses of Upendranath Bose and Chandi Charan Bhattacharya, employees in the Chief Storekeeper's office, North-Western Railway, Lahore, were also searched.

CROSS-COUNTRY RACES AT POONA.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

POONA, Mar. 2.

The annual cross-country races for the Alderson Cups, open to the British and Indian armies took place this evening. The 110th Mahratta's team won among the native regiments, their first man in covering the distance in 27 minutes. The third Sappers and Miners finished 2nd. The British teams were released half an hour later. The Dorsets' team, won again Pte. Phelps, who came in first last year, coming in first in 29 minutes. The Oxfords and Bucks from Ahmednagar were second and the Norfolks and Cameron Highlanders finished in the order named.

HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

BANGALORE, March 2.

The 7th Hussars to-day beat a team composed of officers of the 61st Pioneers, in a semi-final of the Hockey Tournament, by 4 goals to 2.

The final on Wednesday will therefore be between the Hussars and St Joseph's College.

A gas geyser gives a supply of boiling water for a bath in a few minutes; a gas circulator keeps water constantly hot and available any hour of the day or night; there is no tedious wait for hot water.

URAT BAN

PAYMENT SUSPENDED YESTERDAY.

The Gujrat Bank suspended payment yesterday.

The bank, which during the financial crisis of last year experienced a heavy strain, was started in 1899 with an authorised capital of Rs. 5,00,000, divided into 10,000 shares of Rs. 50 each, of which, it is stated, a number remain unsubscribed.

The Directors at Ahmedabad met on Sunday and in view of the difficult position of the bank resolved to stop payment and to convene a shareholders' meeting on March 11 for voluntary liquidation, and consequently payment was stopped yesterday both at Ahmedabad and Bombay.

A SHIKAR EXPERIENCE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

SECUNDERABAD, Mar. 2.

Lieut. L. O. Shaw, 7th Dragoons Guards, had a most unpleasant experience yesterday at Mirzapally when he had a desperate fight for his life with a panther. It appears that at 1 p. m. he shot a panther near its cave, and believing he had killed it sat on a rock near by when suddenly the panther sprang upon him. Mr. Shaw gripped its throat and rolled over with the brute. A native shikari then ran up and despatched the panther but not before Mr Shaw had been mauled badly on the arms and legs. He was brought into the station hospital last evening in a semi-unconscious condition by Mr. Bayley of the Nizam's Railway Police.

THE BOY SCOUTS.

SECUNDERABAD, Mar. 2.

The Raichur rally of the Boy Scouts of the Hyderabad Command came to a most successful conclusion on Saturday last. The Scouts' hockey team beat the Raichur Police by a goal to nil after an exciting game. The Raichur Police Reserve, who are noted for their smartness, gave an exhibition of physical and club drill and joined in the Boy Scout flag parade at sundown which was an impressive sight. Afterwards, the boys attended a dinner given by Raichur residents at the Railway Institute which was a scene of extraordinary enthusiasm as a telegram of congratulation from Sir Robert Scallon, Chief Commissoner for India, was read.

COMMUNAL REPRESENTATION.

A CURIOUS CASE IN RANGOON.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

RANGOON, Mar. 2.

The Parsi community of Rangoon have forwarded a memorial to the Lieut.-Governor of Burma protesting against the recent resolution of the Municipal Committee which recommended the creation of a separate electorate for Parsis, Jews and Armenians without any definite reason being given for the change.

The memorialists briefly point out that the resolution did not in any sense represent the opinion of the Municipal Committee as a whole, but that of one-third of it, none of whom was a European and that no necessity has arisen for making any departure from the present practice which has been in force since 1884, of electing five representatives from the combined European, the Anglo Indian and the Armenian communities who have never desired separation from the Parsi, the Armenian and the Jewish communities, and that so long as the communities concerned are well able to judge for themselves and desire no change, no case is made out which is in the least degree worthy of consideration by His Honour.

In conclusion the memorialists ask His Honour the Lieut. Governor to reject the recommendation of the Municipal Committee of February 6 1914, and to allow the election rules, so far as they affect the memorialists to remain in force without modification.

BOMBAY MILK SUPPLY.

ADULTERATION AT A SCANDALOUS POINT.

The report of the chemical and bacteriological examination of the milk supply of Bombay states that out of the 614 samples of milk examined, not a single sample showed genuine tubercle bacilli, from which it may be concluded that tuberculosis is rarely, if at all, conveyed by milk in India.

Much valuable information can be obtained from a bacterial examination of milk. This is of practical importance to the Health Officer as it affords the cheapest and most reliable means of finding out any contamination of milk.

The chemical composition of milk in India differs to a great extent from that in Europe or America. Buffalo's milk which is largely used here is richer in fat and proteids than cow's milk abroad.

The adulteration of milk with water has reached a scandalous point in Bombay: the percentage of adulteration being nearly (80) that is four-fifths of the milk supplied to Bombay is adulterated with water.

Milk standards for India are essential. They must be necessarily different from those for Europe and America.

It is evident from the present investigation that Bombay milk shows an extremely high degree of adulteration and a most objectionable bacterial pollution.

The work during the six months under report exceeds that of any previous six months. This is mainly due to the special research work undertaken in connection with the milk supply of Bombay. Apart from this, the daily routine work has been also steadily on the increase, and although the Laboratory Staff has been taxed to the uttermost, I am glad to note that there was a hearty co-operation in all the work, which alone made it possible to make the last six months a record period in the history of the Municipal Laboratory.

PROJEC GOVER

As an accompaniment to of the Bombay Corporation fo is a letter from the Commissio the subject of the proposed School Tropical Medicine at Parel. The letter states:—

In continuation of Mr. Cadell's letter dated the 2nd February, 1912, forwarding for disposal by the Corporation a copy of letter No. 617, dated the 29th January, 1912, from the Secretary to Government, General Department, containing proposals for the foundation of a school of Tropical Medicine in association with the King Edward Memorial Hospital, I have the honour to forward herewith a copy of a further letter from the Secretary to Government, General Department, of 26th January, 1914, on the subject and to request the favour of your placing it before the Committee of the Corporation to which the previous letter has been referred by the Corporation under their resolution of the 12th February, 1912, and calling an early meeting of that Committee. The position at present is briefly as follows:—

(1) A site for the hospital valued at Rs. 5,00,000 is available and there is room for extension which should be to the north and not to the south.

(2) Plans for a hospital costing Rs. 21 lakhs with accommodation for 270 beds have been prepared and approved by the King Edward Memorial Association and by Government.

(3) The King Edward Memorial Association have about Rs. 7,00,000 available which they offer towards the construction of the hospital on certain conditions.

(4) The remaining Rs. 14,00,000 have to be provided. The Government of India have expressed their willingness to contribute towards the cost of constructing a hospital for the treatment of tropical diseases. The original cost of providing hospital accommodation for the North of the Island was estimated at Rs. 6,00,000. If the Corporation increased this to Rs. 7,00,000 in view of the better building and the general desire that the hospital should be on the most modern principles there would remain Rs. 7,00,000 to be made up by the Government of India and the Government of Bombay.

(5) The cost of maintenance of the hospital to the Municipality is estimated at Rs. 70,000 to Rs. 80,000 per annum.

(6) The question of the management of the hospital apparently remains to be settled.

GOVERNMENT'S APPROVAL.

The following letter from the Secretary to Government, General Department, dated the 26th January, 1914, to the Commissioner is also printed:—

"I am directed to refer to my letter dated the 29th January, 1912, asking you to place before the Municipal Corporation, a scheme formulated by Government for the establishment of a school of Tropical Medicine in conjunction with the Bombay Bacteriological Laboratory and the proposed King Edward Memorial Hospital, and to request that body to co-operate in the matter by undertaking the maintenance of the hospital, Government, on their part, undertaking to defray the whole cost of the school of Tropical Medicine, and to help towards making up the balance required for the hospital building. In your *ad interim* reply No. 19.00, dated the 19th September, 1912, you intimated that the consideration of the question had been deferred pending the preparation of certain estimates by the Consulting Architect to Government.

"A detailed scheme for the establishment of the proposed school was subsequently prepared by the Director of the Bombay Bacteriological Laboratory I am to enclose, for the information of the Corporation, a copy of his report which describes the scheme together with a copy of the letter to the Government of India, dated the 24th February, 1913, with which the letter was submitted to that Government

"The Government of India have now intimated their approval of the scheme. They declare themselves to be in full sympathy with the object which the Bombay Government have in view, and recognise that, given the present stage of development of medical institutions in the Presidency, the opening of a school of this description, at which higher instruction could be imparted, is a step in advance which can be fully justified and which is in fact essential if the local facilities for medical training are to be complete. They consider also that having regard to the efforts now being made for the advancement of sanitation, the opportunities which the school would afford for instruction in hygiene and public health become of the utmost importance.

"The Government of Bombay had suggested to the Government of India that a grant of Rs. 10 lakhs should be made from Imperial Revenues towards the project to be utilized partly for the carrying out of certain structural improvements and extensions to the Parel Laboratory Building but chiefly for the creation of an endowment fund for the future maintenance of the school. The Government of India have, however, expressed a preference in favour of a grant towards the capital expenditure on account of building and equipment as the form which their assistance towards the scheme will take. An application for such a grant will be made to the Government of India, when plans and estimates for the proposed school are ready.

The comprehensive scheme described above, which has met with the approval of the Government of India, covers a wide range providing at once for a school of Tropical Medicine and a Hospital for the treatment of tropical diseases. The estimate of expenditure in connection with such a scheme would have been appreciably higher than that given in the accompanying scheme had it not been for the fact that it is possible to associate it with the Bombay Bacteriological Laboratory.

"I am now to request that this letter may be placed before the Corporation and that Government may be favoured with an early reply to their letter of the 29th January, 1912, referred to in paragraph 1 above."

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The combined effect of the Imperial surplus of nearly £2 millions over current revenue.

SIR WILLIAM MEYER'S SPEECH.

Introducing the Financial Statement the Hon. Sir William Meyer, the Finance Member said:—

I hope that in judging my administration it will not be reckoned to my personal demerits, or put down to sins committed in a previous existence, that I have failed to maintain the persistent grasp of good fortune which marked most of Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson's career in India. His last complete year of office closed with an aggregate Imperial and Provincial surplus of over £7¼ millions; and acting on the principle, is to quote his own words which I myself fully accept that "the only reasonable rule of conduct is to assume that a period of prosperity, once it is established, will continue until we have some clear warning of impending change," he was able, after making very generous contributions towards local administration and social advance, to budget in the current year for an Imperial surplus of about £1⅓ million. Since then, however, conditions and prospects have materially altered through the failure of the rains in September, and the disturbance of commercial conditions owing to the banking crisis which began last autumn.

There is no reason for taking a gloomy view, but we have necessarily had to estimate, in these changed conditions, on more cautious lines.

AGRICULTURE AND TRADE.

The financial position, the Hon. Member continued, rested ultimately on agricultural and trade conditions, and he surveyed briefly the history of the expiring year from these two standpoints. The rainfall distribution was irregular, in defect in the United Provinces and in North-West and in Central India; and excessive in parts of Bengal, in Bihar and Orissa and, later, in Madras. In those areas, excepting Madras, famine conditions have been established. Heavy rain and July also resulted in a large decrease in the jute outturn in Bengal. For cotton on the whole, the season was favourable.

I turn now to our trade figures, continued the Hon. Member. In the first nine months of the year there has been an increase of over Rs. 9 crores in the exports of raw cotton, and of Rs. 8 crores in the value of jute exports, raw and manufactured. The improvement here, however, was mainly one of price; and in the case of raw jute there was an actual decline in quantity. Shipments of tea also show a satisfactory increase of nearly Rs. 1½ crores. On the other hand there was a falling off under rice, wheat and barley, amounting altogether to some Rs. 10½ crores; and if allowance be also made for the loss of Rs. 7 crores of opium exports arising from the discontinuance of the trade with China, the total result—a gross export valued at Rs. 178 crores—is practically identical with the corresponding figures for 1912-13. On the import side, the progress experienced in the previous year has continued, and there has been a further advance of over Rs. 19 crores in the nine months' term. The increase is distributed over a large number of items, the most important being cotton piece-goods (Rs. 5 crores), railway plant and rolling stock (Rs. 2·6 crores), machinery (Rs. 2 crores), and metals, especially copper. In the case of piece-goods the imports have outrun all immediate requirements, and the markets on both sides of India are suffering from a congestion of stocks. But a study of the growth of imports under other heads of varying importance and of the most miscellaneous description, implies an undeniable growth of purchasing power and an improving standard of comfort.

If account be also taken of treasure, the net exports show a decline of Rs. 9 crores. Finally, though there has undoubtedly been grave disturbance and loss from the banking crisis, it can hardly be said to have produced a substantial effect on the broader currents of trade; and on the whole the year must be regarded as one of fairly prosperous trade conditions.

REVISED ESTIMATE 1913-14.

REVENUE.

These, then, were the main factors determining the estimates which I am about to present; that is to say, our revised estimate of revenue and expenditure in the current year, and our Budget estimate for the financial year 1914-15. But before proceeding to the actual figures, I should like to interpolate a few words of explanation. I wish to emphasise that in these annual Financial Statements we are really bringing before the Council two sets of estimates which, from some points of view, may be regarded as distinct. Honourable Members are all familiar with the material difference between the special activities of the Government of India and those of the Local Governments. The Central Government is exclusively responsible for services such as defence, the working of our railways, the administration of posts and telegraphs, and certain minor departments. It also bears the entire burden of the charges which are finally accounted for in England. The Local Governments, on the other hand, administer and maintain the various branches of ordinary civil administration throu above is, of statement of th qualified, for instanc since the circumstances Administrations, such as and the North-West Frontier do not permit of financial a ments in respect of them such a been effected by the present Provinci settlements in the major provinces, their total receipts and expenditure (the latter considerably exceeding the former) are classed as Imperial.

The broad results which emerge from a comparison between the Revised estimate and the current year's Budget are brought out in the following table:—

	Budget, 1913-14. [In millions of £]		
	Imperial.	Provincial	Total.
Revenue	53·044	29·280	82·324
Expenditure ...	51·718	32·193	83·911
Surplus (+) or Deficit (—) ...	+1·326	— 2·913	—1·587

	Revised, 1913-14. [In millions of £]		
	Imperial.	Provincial.	Total.
Revenue	53·619	30·643	84·262
Expenditure ...	52·291	31·384	83·675
Surplus (+) or Deficit (—) ...	+1·328	— ·741	+ ·587

It will be observed that comparing the total Budget figures of current revenue and expenditure, the latter exceeded the former by nearly £1,600,000. But there was a surplus of £1,326,000 under Imperial, while the deficit of £2,913,000 under Provincial was to be drawn from the large balances at the disposal of the Local Governments. The actual aggregate revenue, however, is now expected to exceed the aggregate expenditure by £587,000, the Imperial surplus (£1,328,000) being almost identical with the budget expectation, while the Provincial deficit has been greatly reduced, partly by an improvement in provincial revenues and partly by underspending.

REVENUE.

The aggregate revenue of the year—Imperial and Provincial—was estimated in the budget at £82½ million: we now expect to obtain a little over £84¼ million. In analysing this result I shall ignore the minor increments of normal growth, full information being available in the Financial Secretary's Memorandum, and deal only with the heads which show material variation. In the statement which follows I have placed these in a different order from that which our accounts usually exhibit, so as to bring together (*a*) heads which are entirely or mainly Imperial, (*b*) those which are divided, and (*c*) those which are almost entirely Provincial.

	Budget, 1913-14. [in millions of £.]		
Revenue.	Imperial.	Provincial.	Total.
Opium	1·445	...	1·445
Customs ...	6·863	...	6·863
Mint	·241	...	·241
Railways — Gross receipts less working expenses; and other items ...	17·622	·001	17·623
Land Revenue ...	8·360	13·013	21·373
Irrigation ...	2·035	2·369	4·404
Assessed Taxes ...	971	·787	1·758
Heads classed as Miscellaneous...	·335	·254	·589
Excise	2·407	6·046	8·453
Forest	·068	1·962	2·030
Provincial Rates...	·001	·028	·029

	Revised, 1913-14. [In millions of £.]		
Revenue.	Imperial.	Provincial.	Total.
Opium	1·606	...	1·606
Customs ...	7·355	...	7·355
Mint	·405	...	·405
Railways — Gross receipts less working expenses; and other items ...	17·518	·001	17·519
Land Revenue ...	7·704	13·393	21·097
Irrigation ...	2·087	2·466	4·553
Assessed Taxes ...	1·050	·864	1·914
Heads classed as Miscellaneous...	·430	·286	·7167
Excise	2·515	6·392	8·907
Forest	·076	2·131	2·20
Provincial Rates..	...	·179	·179

The large improvement of £492,000 under Customs reflects the prosperous conditions which have prevailed over

(Continued on page 8.)

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tional grants or working expenses. The provision for special renewals was somewhat restricted in the budget, and the railways have since had to cope with further special repair demands owing to damage from floods in parts of the country. The net receipts are thus expected to be £104,000 less than the credit taken in the budget.

The Land Revenue collections show a falling off of £276,000, and the remaining decrease under Imperial (£319,000) is due to certain additional assignments to Provincial Governments, which we are now making by adjustment under this head of revenue. The aggregate Provincial share of the land revenue is £380,00 in [illegible] of the budget. This is due to [illegible] increase in revenue in the provinces which have enjoyed favourable seasonal conditions, as well as to the assignments already mentioned.

There is a betterment of £140,000 under Irrigation, of which £52,000 goes to Imperial and the total improvement under excise revenue is £454,000, of [illegible] the Imperial share is only 108,000.

GENERAL.

Excluding opium altogether, the aggregate revenues of India in 1912-13 amounted to £81,738,000. Our revenues in the current year, again excluding opium, have yielded a substantially larger amount (£82,656,000) in spite of the loss of £374,000 by the surrender to district boards of the public works cess in Bengal and in Bihar and Orissa, and of a deficient rainfall and a commercial crisis, which have brought about a diminution of land revenue payments and must in some degree, if only for a time, retard the growth of some of our other leading heads of revenue.

EXPENDITURE.

The total expenditure, Imperial and Provincial, provided for in the Budget was £83,911,000. In the Revised estimate it is reduced to £83,675,000. I again append a statement of the heads which account for the chief variations :—

	Budget 1913-14. [In millions of £.]		
	Imperial.	Provincial.	Total.
Expenditure.			
Military Services	21·008	......	21·008
Miscellaneous ...	·191	·254	·445
Education ...	·144	3·934	4·078
Medical ...	·163	1·858	2·021
Civil Works ...	1·076	5·505	6·582

	Revised 1913-14. [In millions of £]		
	Imperial.	Provincial.	Total.
Expenditure.			
Military Services	21·399	......	21·399
Miscellaneous ...	·346	·263	·609
Education ...	·119	3·123	3·242
Medical ...	·142	1·236	1·378
Civil Works ...	1·092	5·954	7·046

GENERAL RESULTS.

The Imperial revenue which was put down at £53,044,000 in the Budget is now estimated at £53,619,000, a total increase of £575,000, but against this the expenditure has risen, as explained above, from £51,718,000 to £52,291,000. The Imperial surplus which was estimated in the Budget at £1,326,000 thus becomes £1,328,000, that is, it remains practically unchanged.

The Provincial Governments in the aggregate are now expected to obtain a revenue of £30,643,000 against £29,280,000 taken in the Budget, while their expenditure is reduced from £32,193,000 to £31,384,000.

BUDGET ESTIMATE 1914-15.

The Imperial surplus which we hope to obtain in 1914-15 is £1,280,000, and in present circumstances it is desirable to have an unallotted balance of about this amount to assist us in our heavy capital commitments. Such a surplus also serves the purpose of a reserve against unforeseen contingencies, seasonal or otherwise, the occurrence of which might otherwise embarrass us. On the other hand, owing to renewed provision for heavy expenditure by Local Governments from their special grants, we anticipate a Provincial deficit of £3,200,000; that is the provincial balances will be drawn upon to this extent. The combined effect of the Imperial surplus and the Provincial overdrafts is, on the whole account, a net excess of expenditure over current revenue by close on £2 million.

REVENUE.

We place the aggregate revenue of the coming year at £85,013,000 or about £¾ million more than the revenue [illegible] in the revised estimate. To indicate the main causes leading to this result, I append a statement show-

		·001	17·519
		13·393	21·097
	869	2·568	5·237
	2·515	6·392	8·907
	...	·179	·179

	Budget, 1914-15. [In millions of £]		
	Imperial.	Provincial.	Total.
Revenue.			
Opium ...	1·751	...	1·751
Customs ...	7·237	...	7·237
Mint ...	·250	...	·250
Post Office ...	2·552	...	2·552
Railways — Gross receipts less working expenses; and others items ...	17·328	·001	17·329
Land Revenue ...	8·327	13·382	21·709
Stamps ...	2·737	2·634	5·371
Excise ...	2·604	6·545	9·149
Provincial Rates...	...	·030	·030

IMPERIAL ACCOUNTS.

Under Opium, we have taken credit for an improvement of £145,000.

Under Customs, we anticipate a decline of £118,000.

The decrease of £155,000 under Mint is, in the main, the result of the practice, which I have already explained, of refraining from taking credit in our budget for any possible coinage of rupees. Under Post Office we expect an improvement of £151,000 from normal growth.

The net receipts from Railways are put at £190,000 below the figure of the current year. As I have already explained, the estimating under this head is a matter of some anxiety, especially at a time like the present when unfavourable conditions are known to be present, though their effect upon our revenue is hardly, as yet, distinctly traceable. It is not impossible, I hope, that another term of rapid expansion awaits us in the near future; but in present circumstances it would not be sound estimating to rely on this contingency. On the other hand we are entitled to count upon some steady advance, especially in passenger traffic. On the whole, we consider it safe to assume a further growth of £570,000 above the receipts of the current year. The whole of this however, and something over, is absorbed by additional provision (£550,000) for working expenses and an increase (£21[illegible]) in the surplus profits due to companies working State lines.

The Hon. Member continuing said after setting aside the funds required for administrative services and railways and reserving the revenue surplus of £1,280,000 already referred to, they were able to dispose of some £240,000. Of this sum, a non-recurring grant of £100,000 is to be made to Burma for road communications. Provision of £40,000 (recurrring) for remission of miscellaneous contributions by local authorities. Sums of £60,000 for education and £40,000 for sanitation.

Taking their revenues as a whole, they were budgeting for an aggregate increase of £771,000, of which the Government of India obtain £642,000 and the Provincial Governments £129,000.

EXPENDITURE.

The Hon Member continued :—

The aggregate Imperial and Provincial expenditure for which we propose to provide in 1914-15 is £86,962,000, or an increase of £3,287,000 above the expenditure of the current year. The increase under Imperial heads amounts, however, to £690,000 only, the remainder occurring under Provincial, and being due in the main to drawings on the abnormally large balances at present in the possession of Local Governments. I append a comparative statement as before. I may add that, with the experience of the current year in view, I am personally a little sceptical as to the provinces being able to spend as much as they anticipate, and notably under Education and Medical.

	Revised, 1913-14. [In millions of £.]		
	Imperial.	Provincial	Total.
Expenditure.			
Opium	1·070	...	1·070
Military Services.	21·399	...	21·399
Interest on Public Debt.	8·437	·876	9·313
Interest on Capital of Companies.	1·973	...	1·973
Subsidized companies: payment for land. ...	·030	·002	·032
Miscellaneous	·346	·263	·609
Land Revenue ..	·318	3·666	3·984
Forest	·081	1·095	1·176
Police	·243	4·623	4·866
Education ...	·119	3·193	3·242
Medical ..	·142	1·236	1·378
Civil Works ...	1·092	5·954	7·046

	Budget, 1914-15. [In millions of £.]		
	Imperial.	Provincial	Total.
Expenditure.			
Opium	·658	...	·658
Military Services..	21·886	...	21·886
Interest on Public Debt.	8·669	·906	9·575
Interest on Capital of Companies	2·187	...	2·187
Subsidized companies: payment for land ...	·193	·011	·104
Miscellaneous ..	·178	·395	·573
Land Revenue ...	·342	3·841	4·183
Forest	·087	1·261	1·348
Police	·267	4·936	5·203
Education.. ...	·164	3·836	4·000
Medical	·184	1·701	1·885
Civil Works ...	1·108	6·347	7·455

The interest on our Public Deb-

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include an additional
£112,000 for the purchase
Branch line companies.

MILITARY SERVICES.

There is a net increase of £373,000 in 1913-14 over budget anticipations, the result of a rise of £19,000 in receipts and of £392,000 in gross expenditure. The increased expenditure is mainly due to the fact that when fixing the budget estimate for military food and fodder charges, my predecessor anticipated that, thanks to good seasons, prices would reach a lower level in the current year than had been attained in 1912-13. This anticipation has unfortunately not been fulfilled; and under this particular item we are £338,000 worse than the budget. There has also been an unforeseen additional expenditure of £43,000 in connection with special services. While the outlay on arms traffic operations has been somewhat smaller than was anticipated, this saving has not sufficed to counterbalance the extra charges involved in the early return of Indian cavalry from Persia, where their cost was partly met by His Majesty's Government, the despatch of reinforcing troops for Muskat, the prolonged employment of work parties on the North-East Frontier and the concentration of troops at Dacca.

The net Military budget for the coming year has been fixed at £20¼ million, a sum which represents an advance of £481,000 upon the net expenditure now anticipated in the current year, and of £853,000 above the standard adopted in framing the budget last March. There are two main reasons for this excess above the budget total for 1913-14. In the first place, we are again faced with a high figure for the provisioning of the army, and have to provide an additional £362,000 on this account, as present conditions evidently point to an even higher scale of prices than those of the current year. Secondly, we have increased the grant for special military expenditure by £423,000, or by about £350,000, if we exclude certain special store liabilities carried forward from the current year, to meet which we have reduced our ordinary demands for 1914-15 by making advance purchases this year. The main factor in this large addition is the provision of £117,000 more for the purchase of new rifles, a measure of admitted urgency. We have also to provide £85,000 in all for additions to the pay of British Service officers which will have to follow the concessions recently made in this direction at Home and which it is proposed to apply, as there, from the 1st January last. Among other large requirements I may mention the provision of a dredger and station ship for the Royal Indian Marine, towards which we have provided £60,000, and military aviation which obtains £23,000 more than in the current year. We also include under special military expenditure the cost of the new cantonment at Delhi. The greater part (£73,000) of the grant of £107,000 for this purpose in the current year has been spent on the acquisition of land; in 1914-15 more rapid progress in construction can be expected, and the total grant is being raised to £133,000.

The balance of the aggregate provision for special military expenditure will be mainly applied to the supply of army stores and equipment, and to the continuance of building works in progress, with special reference to the improvement of the accommodation of Indian troops and followers, a measure for which £87,000 is again being set aside as in previous years.

The reasons for proposing a higher standard of expenditure are thus of a readily definable nature, and to some extent, I hope, special and temporary. Our proposals at any rate imply no setting aside of the Army in India Committee's recommendations. We have not yet been in a position to deal with these fully. We shall have to consider them with great care and subject to the fundamental consideration that we cannot for the sake of any immediate money gain, do anything which would weaken our military position. We have also to await the opinions of Sir Beauchamp Duff whom, I am sure we shall all welcome very cordially on his approaching return to India to take up the high office of Commander-in-Chief and Army Member.

OPIUM.

We have ceased, to sell opium for export to China, but the question of the disposal of the stocks of Indian opium which have accumulated in the China ports still remains. Of 26,000 chests at the beginning of 1913, over 12,000 chests, still remain. This opium has been imported in pursuance of diplomatic engagements which have been faithfully observed on our side. In China, on the other hand, cultivation still continues in several of the provinces, and there is still a large local demand for opium and a considerable amount of local production.

There still of course remains the much less remunerative trade with other Far Eastern countries such as the Straits Settlements, Hong Kong and the Dutch East Indies. Now that the China export trade has ceased, we can hope to put the balance of the export trade on a more settled footing. As explained by my predecessor, the amount of non-China exports fixed for 1913 was reduced from 13,200 chests—the number exported in 1912—to 9,000 chests only. On the whole we anticipate that an average price of Rs. 2,066 will be realised during the financial year and the improvement of £161,000 in 1913-14 to which I have already referred is due to this cause.

As regards the coming year prospects are still very uncertain and in estimating for 1914-15 we have thought it best to follow closely the indications supplied by recent sales. We have therefore assumed that the 13,200 chests, will be sold at an average of Rs. 1,600 per chest. This accounts for an improvement of £168,000 over the sale proceeds of 1913-14, which, as already mentioned, represent a much smaller number of chests. The actual increase (£145,000) under the head as a whole is, however, somewhat less, owing to this year's revenue having been enhanced by arrear collections.

My predecessor mentioned last year that it had been decided to compensate

a States for
down of the China trade by
chasing from them the amount of opium by which their exports to China in 1913 might fall short of the number of chests which had been assigned to them in our programme for that year. We accordingly purchased some 12,000 chests at an average price of about Rs. 650 per chest. The necessity for such a purchase does not arise in 1914-15 and our opium expenditure is thereby reduced to the extent of £518,000. On the other hand the long continued rise in the value of agricultural produce generally has compelled us to enhance the price paid to cultivators in the United Provinces and the net result is therefore a decrease in expenditure of £412,000 as compared with the Revised.

FAMINE RELIEF.

The occurrence of famine and widespread scarcity affects our finances in several ways directly, and in many indirectly. In the first place, it involves at once the distribution of agricultural advances on a largely increased scale, and the direct outgoings on this account have already amounted to about Rs.125 lakhs, of which the United Provinces have taken 115 and the Central Provinces 7. Secondly, it entails suspensions, and ultimately considerable remissions, of land revenue. In 1913-14 we are suspending altogether Rs. 85 lakhs, mainly on this account: in 1914-15 the budget provides for further suspensions of Rs. 33 lakhs, but against this it is expected that, given a favourable monsoon, Rs. 51 lakhs of the previous suspensions will be recovered. The definite remissions provided for amount to Rs. 20 lakhs in 1913-14, and Rs.54 lakhs in 1914-15. Thirdly, there is the actual expenditure on famine relief in which, as I may explain incidentally, we also include the cost to Government of the reduction of railway rates for the carriage of fodder, this being now an accepted method of dealing with the scarcity of fodder which accompanies famine conditions. Under the head "33—Famine Relief" an expenditure of Rs. 29 lakhs is anticipated in 1913-14 and Rs. 45 lakhs in 1914-15 orinall Rs.74 lakhs, the greater part of this outlay—some Rs. 20 lakhs in the current year and Rs. 35 lakhs in 1914-15—being incurred in the United Provinces.

It is expected that the Imperial share of famine relief expenditure will amount to some Rs. 28½ lakhs in the current year and Rs. 30 lakhs in 1914-15, a further balance of Rs. 15½ lakhs being Provincial.

EXPENDITURE FROM SPECIAL GRANTS (EDUCATION, MEDICAL, ETC.).

Since 1910-11 the cale of the expenditure under Education and Medical has practically doubled; and there has also been an increase of 64 per cent. under Civil Works.

Comparing 1914-15 with 1910-11, the direct expenditure on Education has increased by £2,154,000. Some further educational expenditure is also included, as already stated, under the Civil Works head, of which £252,000 can be distinguished as it has been incurred from the special grants. Thus, there is a known increase, in all, of about £2,406,000.

REVIEW OF CAPITAL EXPENDITURE.

In the course of a general review of Capital Expenditure the hon. member said :—

First as regards the railway programme. We are extremely reluctant to go back, even temporarily, on a standard once attained, notwithstanding that that standard was only reached this year, and under totally exceptional conditions. Whether it will be possible to maintain it in subsequent years I do not know and can in no sense guarantee. I can only assure the Council of my earnest wish to do so, if it should be practicable. I must also warn them, however, of the difficulties implied. This figure involves a large advance on anything we have really been accustomed to in the past. From 1908-09 to 1912-13 inclusive, the average budget provision for railway capital expenditure was something under £10 million, and there was no observable tendency in this period to any progressive increase. The actual expenditure—and this is an important point—was considerably less. It averaged only about £8¾ millions, the lapses in one year going to swell the budget provision of the next. The Railway Board have lately given great attention to this question of avoiding lapses. They feel—and I agree with them absolutely—that it is far more important to spend the money they get in the year for which it is allotted than to count on getting some of it again a year later. As a result of this, there was fairly full expenditure in 1912-13, and in the current year we expect that the budget grant will be fully utilised, and indeed somewhat exceeded. Accordingly, when we now budget for a programme of £12 million, we anticipate that it will be spent.

THE RUPEE LOANS.

Next as regards our borrowing programme. The rupee loan of 5 crores which we propose to issue represents a record demand on the Indian loan market. The highest figure yet reached was 4½ crores in 1906-07, and after that there was a reaction which culminated in a loan of 1½ crores only in 1910-11. Since then there has been some advance, but it is only during the last two years that we have reached as much as 3 crores again. In some quarters it may be thought that existing conditions hardly warrant such a big step forward as that which we propose to take, but to this I would reply that the loss of confidence in banking deposits and investments at alluring rates of interest, which the present crisis has brought about, must tend to increase the demand for—to use a convenient term—gilt-edged securities. Now the only competitors we in India have in this field are the loans issued by the Presidency Municipal Corporations and Port and Improvement Trusts. In England, on the other hand, India sterling stock is subject to the competition of a great variety of issues of like character, and as evidence of the material difference which this circumstance has brought about, I may cite the fact that although the Secretary of State has abstained this year from any direct borrowing, the price of our sterling securities at Home has for some time stood materially below the quotations for our rupee paper, whereas formerly the relative position used to be the other way. An increase in rupee borrowing is therefore justified not merely by the general considerations which prompt every country to keep as much of its public debt as possible in the hands of its own people, but by the fact that of late it has been more economical to borrow in India than in London.

ERLING LOANS.

As regards sterling borrowing the position is, as I have said, materially different at present and the amount which can be expediently raised in London in any particular year must be left to the judgment of the Secretary of State and his expert advisers. I may say that he, like ourselves, is fully conscious of the desirability of obtaining as much money as possible for productive purposes in the shape of loans, and this is shown by the statement I have already made as regards next year's Home borrowings. But the general principle recognised alike by the Secretary of State and the Government of India, is that our borrowing policy must be one of reasonable courage tempered by reasonable caution, and I lay equal stress on both these factors.

I am of course not unmindful of the fact that the Mackay India Office Committee of 1907-08 recommended that the programme of capital expenditure on railways should be fixed at £12½ million per annum, and that this decision was endorsed by the Government of India and accepted by the Secretary of State. I must point out, however, that in calculating the resources which would be required in order to finance a capital expenditure programme of this amount the Mackay Committee postulated that the Secretary of State would be able to raise sums averaging £9 million per annum in England either directly or through Railway Companies. But of late years the circumstances of the market have been such that the Secretary of State has been quite unable to comply with this anticipation.

SAVINGS BANKS.

Our third decision relates to the Postal Savings Banks. Until some three years ago, the highest sum which a depositor might place in the Savings Bank in a single year was Rs. 200. This was a gross amount, *i.e.*, quite independent of the sums withdrawn in the year. In January 1911 this limit was raised to Rs. 500 and the effect has been very striking. The annual deposits have greatly increased, and it is clear that the concession has added to the practical utility of the Savings Bank system. We propose now to go further in the same direction by raising the limit on annual deposits from Rs. 500 *gross* to Rs. 750 *net*, and also to raise the total amount a man may hold in ordinary deposit at the Post Office from Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 5,000, other consequential changes, which I need not detail, being also made.

REVISED ESTIMATE.

I compare below the budget programme of capital and other non-revenue issues in 1913-14 with our present estimate of the actual outlay :—

	Budget, 1913-14. £	Revised, 1913-14. £
Capital outlay on—		
(a) Railways ...	12,000,000	12,167,000
(b) Irrigation ...	1,467,000	1,330,000
(c) Delhi	1,333,000	505,000
Repayment of railway debentures, India Bonds, etc.	1,868,000	1,878,000
Outlay from Provincial balances ...	2,913,000	741,000
Local loans account, Imperial and Provincial	106,000	605,000
Total	19,687,000	17,226,000

I have already touched on the most salient features of this comparison: that is, the full expenditure on railways, the heavy lapses in the provision for Provincial drawings, and the large payment in discharge of debt. The revised estimate under railways shows indeed a slight increase over the budget, due to a decision to regrant to a certain extent the lapses of the preceding year. A heavy lapse also occurred in the provision for new Delhi, the progress there being less rapid than my predecessor had anticipated. The last entry in the above table includes in the Revised the larger net takavi advances for famine purposes: their full effect has been partly counterbalanced by smaller issues or larger recoveries in non-famine tracts.

BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1914-15.

The following statement indicates our capital programme in the coming year and the funds on which we rely for financing it :—

	£ : Million.
OUTLAY	
Capital outlay on (a) Railways .	12·0
(b) Irrigation .	1 2
(c) Delhi .	·7
Repayment of India Bonds, etc.	·7
Outlay from Provincial balances .	3·2
Local Loans Account, Imperial and Provincial	·1
Total .	17·9

	£ : Million.
ASSETS	
From balances	4·6
Imperial surplus of 1914-15 . .	1·3
Rupee loan	3·3
Sterling borrowings . . .	6·2
Unfunded debt	1·8
Famine insurance allotment (·2) and minor items . . : . .	·7
Total .	17·9

Our aggregate capital commitments will thus amount to £17,939,000 or practically £18 million. It will be seen that while maintaining the railway programme at this year's figure, we make a reduced provision for productive Irrigation works (£1,200,000) and for the construction of the new capital at Delhi (£667,000).

THE RAILWAYS ALLOTMENT.

The following statement gives the figures of railway capital expenditure on State-owned lines included within the railway programme for the coming year: —

Open Lines including Rolling Stock £10,612,500.

Lines under construction.

(*a*) Started in previous years £1,320,900.

(*b*) Started in current year £66,600.

Total £12,000,000.

The bulk of the amount set aside for the advance of lines already under construction is allotted to the Lower Ganges Bridge (Rs. 47 lakhs), the Burdwan-Howrah Railway (Rs. 39 lakhs) and the Itarsi-Nagpur Railway (Rs. 35 lakhs). We estimate that, on this basis, we shall have in all 26,466 miles of railway in which the State is directly interested open on the 31st March 1915, against 26 172 miles at the end of the current year, and 24,873 miles 4 years ago. The total addition to the railway mileage of the country obtained during the last five years by utilising agencies whose operations are excluded from our railway programme has been 1,131 miles.

The following figures show the capital outlay on all State lines up to the end of 1914-15 and the net return obtained after deducting working expenses and interest charges:—

Capital outlay to end of last year, £343,086,000.

Net profit from railways during the year after meeting all charges including interest, £3,921,000.

Percentage of net profit to capital outlay. £1·14.

DELHI.

After dealing briefly with the allotment for Irrigation the Hon. Member proceeded to discuss the expenditure on Delhi.

The expenditure chargeable to the capital head—Initial Expenditure on the New Capital" during the current year will now, it is anticipted, amount to only Rs. ½ lakhs, as compared with a budget provision of Rs. 200 lakhs. I may briefly indicate what this expenditure represents.

The Imperial Delhi Committee was contituted as the executive agency to carry out the work of constructing the new capital with effect from the 1st April 1912. Its first duty was to assemble and organize its own office, as well as a specially selected staff of engineers and draughtsmen and clerks. The staff as it assembled was set to work on the extensive survey and levelling operations and other preliminaries essential to the preparation of the estimates for the new city. In May 1913 the Committee framed a preliminary forecast of their expenditure during the year, amounting to Rs. 89 1-2 lakhs, and were authorised to incur expenditure up to this amount. It was in fact recognized at a very early date that the full budget provision would not prove to be required. The actual expenditure includes some Rs. 43 lakhs for works and Rs. 22 lakhs for land acquisition, the remaining Rs. 10 lakhs representing establishment and miscellaneous charges. The work set in hand comprises the purchase of a considerable quantity of plant and machinery, including a light construction-railway, steam rollers, rock-drilling plant and the like; the laying out of construction roads; the filling of depressions; the preparation of the site of the central buildings; and the provision of a temporary supply of water and of electric power for machinery and lighting purposes. An arboricultural nursery has also been established to supply trees for the parks and avenues of the new capital. Considerable attention has been paid to the requirements of the large labour force which has been assembled and will continue to grow; and with a view to preventing any possible outbreak of epidemic disease, a special sanitary staff is employed under the direction of the Chief Engineer. In addition to the foregoing work, the Committee have framed and submitted a project estimate for the new city as a whole, and that estimate is now under the consideration of the Government of India.

The land acquisition operations were already on foot during 1912-13, and a sum of close on Rs. 14 lakhs was expended during that year. The further expenditure of Rs. 22 lakhs expected during 1913-14 will nearly complete this branch of the work.

As already stated, an allotment of Rs.1 crore is to be made for the continuance of these operations in 1914-15. Apart from further purchases of tool and plant, the Committee hope to make substantial progress in the collection of material for, and in preliminary work on, road-lighting, water-supply, sewage and drainage and irrigation systems, and in the construction of new roads. A considerable sum will probably be expended upon the construction of service roads, the preparation of the site and miscellaneous works. The exact degree of progress to be expected in work immediately connected with the intended buildings cannot of course be settled with any precision until the project estimate has been fully considered and eventually sanctioned.

In paragraph 15 of his last Financial Statement, my predecessor referred to the Government of India's undertaking to give a full account of the expenditure in connection with Delhi. This matter has been under careful examination since, and the exact form of the account is now under reference to the Secretary of State. In the meantime, the Financial Secretary's Memorandum embodies figures in much the same shape as those given last year.

BANKING.

I must now refer to certain aspects of the banking and commercial crisis in Northern and Western India. The main facts of this calamity are well known. The effect of the downfall, in September, of the People's Bank in the Punjab, with its seventy branches and its crore and a quarter of deposits, was far-reaching. The new tendency on the part of the Indian people to invest money instead of hoarding it received a rude shock, and wherever the operations of the People's Bank and of its allied institutions extended, there was a weakening, if not a collapse, of confidence in almost every institution bearing the name of bank. This damage to credit not only spread in some cases to depositors in banks which were conducted on honest and generally sound lines, but in some degree affected the ordinary operations of trade.

It was not long before the crisis spread to Western India. The failure of the People's Bank had affected the Bombay Presidency through its branches in Sind, and in Bombay itself there were special conditions conducing to the occurrence of a monetary crisis. The first open sign of trouble there was the failure of the Credit Bank in the first week of October, subsequently followed by that of several other banks, one of which, the Indian Specie Bank, had acquired considerable prestige by the daring and apparently successful operations of its manager. These events were concomitant with the failure of a number of large traders and brokers, and with the complete dislocation of the share market and a general contraction of credit.

PRESIDENCY BANKS AND GOVERNMENT.

I can, without objection, refer more fully to the attitude of Government throughout this crisis, and to the handling of the situation by the Presidency Banks of Bengal and Bombay.

I may preface what I have to say by reminding the Council that the Presidency Banks stand in a special relation to the Government of India. They are the only banks in which the Government places portions of its balances, and the sums so lodged with them form an important element in their total deposits. Accordingly we have been in very close touch throughout with the Bengal and Bombay Presidency banks, and the fac that there has been no direct and open intervention by Government during the present crisis does not by any means imply that we have not carefully and anxiously watched the situation and done what we can to alleviate it. As soon as the crisis developed we made arrangements to increase considerably the ordinary interest-free balances which we keep with the Presidency Banks, so as to enable them to render such assistance as they might deem necessary to institutions which, though quite solvent if given sufficient breathing space, were in temporary difficulties owing to a panic among their depositors. Before the crisis arose, moreover, we had applied to the Secretary of State for permission to make loans to the Presidency Banks up to three million pounds sterling from our balances during the busy trade season. The fact that the Secretary of State had permitted us to lend these sums to the Presidency Banks at a rate of interest below the current bank rate and that this further assistance was widely known to be in reserve and immediately available has, I am assured materially strengthened their hands in dealing with the crisis. I claim therefore that as a means of buttressing public confidence, this loan-policy has been a success, even though the conditions of the market have been such as to render actual loans unnecessary.

Here perhaps I may emphasise the fact that as things are at present, it is impossible for the Government to assist banking institutions otherwise than through the Presidency Banks. Government officers are not banking experts, nor have they the local knowledge which is necessary to enable them to judge whether or not a particular bank is being conducted on sound lines and is therefore a legitimate object of assistance. The Government resources are, moreover, limited, and if we once began to deal direct with particular private banks, not only would it be impossible to draw a line between those institutions with which we can, and those with which we cannot, safely place our money, but the funds at our disposal would be rapidly dissipated. Our policy therefore has been that a banking institution which desires assistance must apply to the banker's bank, that is to say, to the Presidency Bank; while we, on the other hand, have done all we can to ensure that the latter shall be in a position to give the requisite assistance if it considers it necessary and reasonably safe. Our confidence in the Presidency Banks has not been misplaced, and I am only voicing general commercial opinion when I express our gratitude to the authorities of those banks for the calmness and public spirit with which they have met the situation.

THE STATE BANK PROPOSAL.

In view of the recent revival of the old question of a State Bank, it will not be without interest to consider how far the existence of such a bank might have affected the situation which I have just described. On the one side it may be argued that, by their present dissociation from any direct concern in or control of banking enterprises, the Government have been saved from some rather embarrassing demands. As I have said, by our present relation with the Presidency Banks, we have been enabled to ensure that assistance is given at the right time, and in the right place, and that the resources available for giving that assistance are not dissipated in fruitless endeavours to bolster up unsound concerns; but with an institution known as a "State" Bank, the very name of which would popularly be held to connote State responsibility, it may be urged that Government would have been expected to intervene as *deus ex machina*, and that its assistance, when given, would almost of necessity have been far less discriminating. On the other hand, the advocates of a "State," or, as I should prefer to call it a "Central" Bank will no doubt find much in recent events to justify their views. *Prima facie*, it may well be urged that, in such a crisis as that through which we have been passing, there ought to be a centralised and comprehensive handling of the whole situation, and a unification of resources with a view to their being applied wherever they are most needed at any moment, as opposed to the existing system under which each Presidency Bank's sphere of operations is confined to the particular territory with which it deals, while its power of giving assistance is materially circumscribed by the restrictions of the present law. The question of a Central Bank will have to be considered by the Government of India with reference to the Report of the Royal Commission on Indian finance, and for the present I am bound to keep an absolutely open mind thereon.

CHANGES IN FINANCIAL ORGANIZATION.

We have made an important change in the functions of our Comptroller and Auditor General, and certain further changes are impending. This officer has hitherto been not merely our chief officer of audit and account, but has had to deal with a number of questions of financial administration. These multifarious duties had developed to a point when they could nolonger be adequately performed by a single officer. It was decided therefore, to allot the Comptroller Gennral's, miscellaneous duties to a whole-time officer designated Controller of Currency, and this appointment was created on the 1st January last. The exact functions and position of the Auditor General remain to be finally settled, but it has already been decided that his status and pay will be materially raised, that he will be appointed by the Governor-General subject to the approval of the Secretary of State, that he will not be removable whether by way of promotion or otherwise except with the Secretary of State's sanction and that his annual appropriation reports on the expenditure of India will future be addressed directly to the Secretary of State and considered by him.

[The further report of the proceedings of the Council, mainly a discussion of Sir Ebrahim Rahimtulla's proposal to re-open the port of Calcutta to Haj pilgrims, is unavoidably held over. The proposal was negatived.]

The British India steamer Ismaila, Capt. R. W. Paddock, has been chartered by Government to convey the camels to Somaliland. The vessel has been fitted up for the purpose and sailed yesterday for Karachi.

MINTO.

TRIBUTE BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY.

A BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

LONDON, Mar. 1.

The death is announced of the Earl of Minto.—Reuter.

LONDON, Mar. 2

The funeral of the Earl of Minto will take place at Minto on Wednesday. The papers to-day publish long tributes to the late Earl and also his photograph.—Reuter.

The *Times* says:—"Lord Minto's great merit was that he never lost his immovable composure. He was in nowise unreceptive of advice, but he thought out his own policy clearly and calmly and possessed a vein of stubbornness which sometimes stood him in good stead. His reforms in India will stand as a monument to the comebined foresight of Lord Minto and Lord Morley. Though he will not rank as one of the greatest of India's Viceroys, he will take a high place in India's roll of honour."

LORD HARDINGE'S TRIBUTE.

DELHI, Mar. 2.

At the meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council this morning Lord Hardinge, who presided, in opening the meeting, paid an eloquent tribute to the memory of Lord Minto His Excellency said the sad news reachched India last night that Lord Minto had passed away. He was sure he was voicing the thought which was uppermost in the minds of the members if he paid a brief tribute of sorrow to the memory of Lord Minto. No more suitable place could be found for the purpose than the Council Chamber. Lord Minto's name would ever be associated with the Reformed Council that marked his administration. It was wisdom and courage of no mean order to extend political privileges at a time when murderous crime was blackening the pages of the Indian history. His Excellency next briefly touched on the many qualities of the late Lord Minto as an English gentleman of the finest type, and in conclusion said he would send, in the name of the Council, a message of heartfelt sympathy to Lady Minto.

Sir G. M. Chitnavis who followed spoke on behalf of the non-official members. He said:—"My Lord, I beg on behalf of the non-official members of this Council to associate myself with all that has fallen from Your Excellency about the sad event. Believe us, my Lord, we have all received the news of Lord Minto's death with profund sorrow and the sorrow we feel is bound to be shared by the whole Indian community. Lord Minto's tenure of office forms a brilliant chapter of Indian history. A military officer of high repute, his achievements were, however, the greatest in the field of peaceful and progressive administration. Lord Minto is dead, but his name will for ever be associated with these sound reforms associated with those which have laid firmly and truly the foundations of a more liberal constitution in India. With a vison clear and unclouded by passion, a fine imagination, and a statesmanlike perception of the inner situation, he found a policy for himself which was justified by the results. His conciliatory but firm policy produced incalculable good both to Government and the community, and British rule stands to-day broad based upon the willing allegiance of an appreciative people. My Lord, such a ruler can never die, will continue to live for all time to come in the memories of a loving nation. God grant that Lord Minto's soul may rest in peace."

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Lord Hardinge expressed his warm appreciation of the services of General Sir O'Moore Creagh. It was forty-seven years since the Commander-in-Chief came out to this country, he said, and went on to refer to his manifold services beginning in 1878, and then in Afghanistan where he received the much coveted distinction of V. C. The Viceroy next dwelt upon his work in the Zhob Valley and then at Aden, where he commanded the Aden Brigade and was Political Agent. Lord Hardinge said that Sir O'Moore Creagh was selected for the command of a brigade in China, where he subsequently commanded the whole force, was subsequently selected to the command of a division, and then was specially selected by Lord Morley as Military Secretary at the India Office. The Viceroy, in conclusion, referred to his services as Commander-in-Chief for five and a half years, and concluded by paying a warm tribute to his great service to the Indian Army, mentioning that His Imperial Majesty during his visit in India created him G. C. S. I. "In India the memory of Sir O'Moore Creagh will always remain green, and India will never forget him," he added.

The Commander-in-Chief, replying, said that he greatly appreciated the extremely kind remarks about his work in India. He was laying down the office after serving for 47 years which he completed that day. He hoped every one would appreciate his keen regret in leaving this country, and his many friends, many of whom he could not expect to see again. Sir O' Moore Creagh next paid eloquent tribute to the gallant officers of the Army, and in conclusion said he was handing over his office to his successor with a clear conscience that nothing had been slurred over. He had not the gift of eloquence, which original sin had been knocked out in the army. He would say he was leaving India and his friends with deep regret, might the blessings of God remain on India and its rulers.

BROGIATHICAL SKETCH.

The 4th Earl of Minto, Gilbert John Murray Kynynmond Elliot, was born on the 9th of July 1847, and was the son of the 3rd Earl and Emma, daughter of General Sir Thomas Hislop, Bart. The first Earl was Governor-General of Bengal.

Lord Minto was educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge, and entered the Army, in the Scots Guards in 1867, but retired in 1870. Love of adventure, however, prevented him from abandoning entirely the pursuit of arms. He fought against the Russians as a volunteer with the Turks in the war of 1877; he was in Paris during the Commune, and at another time turned previously stated, for four years he was in the Scots Guards, retiring into the reserve in 1870; but nine years afterwards he was serving in the Afghan War, when he first met Lord Roberts, with whom he went to the Cape as private secretary in 1881. A year later Lord Minto—or Lord Melgund as he then was—was taking part as a volunteer in the suppression of Arabi Pasha, and in this campaign he was wounded. When Lord Lansdowne was appointed Governor-General of Canada, in 1883, he took Lord Minto with him as Military Secretary, and the future Viceroy of India was thus able to take part in putting down Riels Rebellion in North-West Canada in 1885, when he was Chief of Staff to General Middleton. These experiences in Canada, and the knowledge which he then gained both of the country and the colonists, served him in good stead when he returned as Governor-General of the Dominion in 1893.

As a sportsman Lord Minto has quite a remarkable reputation, especially as a gentleman jockey, for he has ridden-in the Grand National no fewer than five times, and has also won the French Grand National in a filed of eighteen, in which he was the only amateur riding. A good story of his Cambridge days is told in connection with his exploits as a rider. When Lord Minto took his degree he wore his bachelor's gown over his racing suit—so the story goes—and, the ceremony in the Sente House over, he galloped ten miles on horseback, and arrvied on the racecourse just in time to win the University Steeplechase.

Lord Minto made a popular and successful Governor-General of Canada. His years of office, as Mr. Lyttelton said in his letter to him on returning from that post "have been marked by a splendid development in the prosperity and greatness of Canada and His Majesty's Government have been glad to recognise that during your period of office your high position has been held by one upon whose discretion, ability and courageous sense of duty they could confidently rely on all occasions." During his Governorship Lord Minto received the Prince and Princess of Wales when they visited the Dominion; and it also feel to his lot to join in the welcome them in India.

Lady Minto, who helped as much as her husband to make their term of office in the Dominion a great social success, is one of the daughters of General Grey, who was for may years the devoted friend and servant of Queen Victoria. She is a sister of the present Earl Grey, who succeeded Lord Minto in the Governor-Generalship of Canada.

Shortly after Lord Minto's return to England he was presented with the freedom of the City of London.

HIS VICEROYALTY.

CONDITIONS UNDER WHICH HE ASSUMED OFFICE.

Shortly after his departure from India, a biographer, in the course of an article discussing Lord Minto's Viceroyalty, said a ruler was needed in India who would be amiable and inert, and Lord Minto's carrer in Canada seemed to guarantee both these qualities. What would have happened if a Conservative Government had remained in power is an interesting matter for speculation. But the appointment of Lord Morley as Secretary for India completely transformed the circumstances in which Lord Minto assumed office, and the Viceroy who was selected to mark time has exceeded even Lord Curzon's record in the number and magnitude of the changes for which he has been responsible.

LORD MINTO AND THE REFORMS.

The conditions under which Lord Minto became a reformer obviously, however, raise a question as to the extent of his personal initiative, while the relations between the Government of India and the Secretary of State are such that it is impossible to affirm positively how much of what has been done is due to Lord Minto and how much to Lord Morley. The most dramatic event in the early period of Lord Minto's Viceroyalty was the resignation of Sir Bampfylde Fuller, the Lieutenant Governor of the new province of Eastern Bengal and Assam, an occurrence almost without precedent. Is the acceptance of the resignation to be ascribed to Lord Minto or Lord Morley? Little is known except that, while Lord Minto has made no reference to the affair, Lord Morley has in emphatic words vindicated the treatment which Sir Bampfylde Fuller received. "All I can say is," declared the Secretary of State, "and I do not care who the man may be, that if any gentleman in the Indian service says he will resign unless he can have his own way, then, so far as I am concerned in the matter, his resignation shall be promptly and definitely accepted." Apparently it may be inferred that on this occasion Lord Morley was the ruling spirit, but there can be no certainty.

ORIGIN OF THE REFORMS.

When we come to the introduction of the Reforms by which Lord Minto's Viceroyalty has been placed among the most memorable periods of British rule in India, the difficulty of apportioning the credit for their inception and execution is reduced by the frankness with which Lord Minto has revealed his share in the undertaking. Public opinion both in England and in India has persisted in regarding Lord Morley as the real author of the Reforms, and it is clear that the criticisms levelled against them in the House of Lords were based on the assumption that they had been imposed upon an unwilling Indian Administration. Lord Minto has more than once betrayed some annoyance over this popular belief. In a speech delivered in the Imperial Legislative Council early this year, he explicitly claimed that the Reforms originated with him. "The Reforms," he said, "had their genesis in a note of my own addressed to my colleagues in August, 1906—nearly 3½ years ago. It was based entirely on the views I had myself formed of the position of affairs in India—whether it was good or bad I am entirely responsible for it." Here, then, we have a plain statement which must be accepted as conclusive so far as it goes.

THE BASIS OF THE SCHEME

Moreover, Lord Minto set forth certain suggestions which formed the basis of the Reforms scheme. The proposals which in 1906, he submitted to a Committee of the Executive Council for discussion were the creation of a Council of Princes, the appointment of an Indian member of the Viceroy's Council, the Provincial Legislative Councils and a fuller and more systematic discussion of the Budget. In reference to these projected Reforms it may be pointed out that the Council of Princes was discarded in the deliberations which preceded Lord Morley's final despatch, and that the merit of suggesting the extension of the representative element in the Legislative Councils as well as the fuller discussion of the Budget is qualified by the consideration that these were the obvious and indeed inevitable lines of advance. There remains the proposal to appoint an Indian member of the Viceroy's Council, which may well be regarded as the most original feature of the Reforms scheme. In virtue of this contribution Lord Minto must be held not only to have initiated the new concessions but to have added one of their distinctive novelties.

THE DESPATCH OF NOVEMBER 1908.

On the other hand, most of the provisions which have given special gratification to the educated classes made their appearance for the first time in Lord Morley's great despatch of November, 1908. The Government of India did not suggest that there should be a non-official majority in the Provincial Councils or that the right of moving resolutions and asking supplementary questions should be conceded. Nor did they more than hint the possibility that it might be found necessary to provide the Lieutenant Governors with Executive Councils. These were, it would appear, Lord Morley's additions to the scheme, yet if they had been lacking the Reforms would have excited a very meagre enthusiasm. It would, however, be unjust to estimate Lord Minto's work as a reformer solely by his share in the construction of the scheme. Its practical success was largely due to the readiness with which the Viceroy accepted the views of the Secretary of State and to the tact and enthusiasm with which he carried the Reforms into effect. Nor can one overlook the political value of the support, given by a Conservative Viceroy with a reputation for moderation and sagacity, to proposals which, but for his approval, might have been denounced as the wild and impracticable ideas of a Radical doctrinaire.

READY-MADE TROUBLES.

The troubles with which Lord Minto had to cope were not of his making. There was unrest in Bengal before he set foot in India. The boycott of British goods had been established and this method of protesting against the Partition could not but lead to racial animosity and crime. It is probable that the accession of a Liberal Government to office served to stimulate the agitators to fresh exertions. for they not unnaturally supposed that a Liberal Secretary of State would be inclined to reconsider the Partition, but for this turn of events Lord Minto, at any rate, cannot be blamed. It was simply his misfortune that he was soon called upon to formulate his policy for dealing with a growing discontent.

Looking back to this critical period one is tempted to conclude that if at the outset more vigour had been shown in dealing with seditious journals and seditious oratory and in restraining schoolboy politicians the coercive measures which subsequently became necessary might have been avoided. [illegible] The Government of India at the time thought otherwise. There is evidence that for a considerable time after the symptoms of sedition had manifested themselves, the Government were reluctant to resort to executive interference of fresh legislation. The fate of Sir Bampfylde Fuller, implies that either Lord Minto or Lord Morley was not disposed to coercion. Not until 1907 did the Government of India empower Provincial Governments to proceed against seditious newspapers, and even then they declined to strengthen the law, though at least one Lieutenant Governor declared it to be inadequate. Yet by this time the unrest had reached a high pitch. The boycott was being zealously advocated, and in a multitude of instances it was being forced upon the unwilling by physical violence. The vernacular papers teemed with slanderous attacks upon the Government and British rule, and seditious oratory was rampant. Here again the difficulty of dividing responsibility between the Viceroy and the Secretary of State renders it impossible to make sure of giving Lord Minto his due. It may be that the delay in taking vigorous action is to be ascribed to him, though it is more likely that Lord Morley was reluctant to take drastic measures against an agitation provoked by an administrative change which he had maintained without approving of its method.

The Indian Government began by deporting without trial under the now famous Regulation III of 1818 Lajpat Rai and Ajit Singh.

THE RISE OF ANARCHISM.

The Seditious Meetings Act was the only measure of the kind passed before Anarchism revealed its presence in the country, and its enactment was by way of precaution in the face of a propaganda of unrest. For some time after it had been placed on the Statute-book it was put into operation only in one district, of one province. As for the remaining coercive measures, the discovery in May, 1908, of an extensive anarchist conspiracy in Calcutta justified and, indeed, demanded strong remedies. No Government could remain inactive when attempt after attempt was made to murder officials and police officers who had incurred the enmity of the extremists. The Explosive Substances Act of 1908 was required in order to cope with the introduction into India of the methods of European Anarchists, and the Newspapers (Incitement to Offences) Act of the same year was equally necessary in order to deal with journals which openly advocated murder and violence. For the Press Act of 1910, the most convincing vindication is furnished by the support which it received from Indian politicians of the standing of Mr. Gokhale. The provisions of the Act were ably defended by Mr. Sinha, the Legal Member of the Indian Executive, and little resistance was offered to the principles of the measure.

Lord Minto's services to India are not, however, exhausted by his share in the Reforms or by his long struggle with anarchism and sedition. Throughout his term of office, says the writer already quoted his personal character has been a great asset to British rule. He has conciliated the Indian princes and potentates by his courtesy and his frank recognition of their rights, while all classes have been impressed by his obvious sincerity and kindliness.

MEDALS FOR THE

THE KING'S APPRECIATION OF BRAVERY.

FEATS OF GALLANTRY.

The King held an Investiture at Buckingham Palace on January 12 and bestowed orders and decorations upon those who had figured in the New Year's honours list. There was a long list of officers of police forces and fire brigades in the United Kingdom, the Indian Empire, and His Majesty's Dominions Beyond the Seas to whom the King's Police Medal had been awarded.

The medallists included many heroes, perhaps the most interesting man among them being Cecil de Sivrao Dunn, of the Somaliland Camel Constabulary, who took part last August in the engagement between the Camel Corps and a Dervish raiding party at Dul Madoba. Throughout the fight he displayed great gallantry and courage, and on the death of the commandant he took charge of the party and succeeded in withdrawing them in good formation with all his wounded to Burao, 40 miles away. Among the medallists were:—

Inspector Samuel Cox and Detective-Inspector William Tanner, of Newport, Monmouth. When they were arresting a man of violent character, and whom they knew to be armed, he drew a revolver, but Tanner seized his wrist as it went off, and the bullet struck the ground close to the officers' feet. The two forced the weapon away from him after a desperate struggle. Detective-Inspector William Nixon and Sergeant Levi Jeffries, of Wolverhampton, for arresting an ex-convict armed with a loaded revolver. Sergeant Thomas Rothery, for conspicuous gallantry and determination in defending the engines and machinery of a cotton mill at Aspull, Lancashire, from a riotous mob of a thousand persons.

Constable Albert English, who faced the man who fired three shots at the Commissioner of Police, Sir Edward Henry, as he was entering his house at Kensington, struggled with him, and secured the revolver. George Jameson, anothers Metropolitan constable, who, while arresting an armed man had three shots fired at him, one knocking off his helmet and another hitting him on the thigh. Constable William Lockwood, who, in stopping a runaway horse attached to a van, was twice run over. Constables Noah Jones and Cornelius Goodwin, who rescued three women and several children at a London fire. Sub-officers Alfred G. Peck and Alfred D. Gordon and Firemen A. E. Barber and W. F. Newberry, of the London Fire Brigade, all of whom descended a sewer in Bayswater in which five workmen had been overcome with poisonous gas. Peck and Gordon went down to find their comrades, who had descended before them and had been overcome.

Two civilians were decorated for bravery, Mr. Percy Norwood, a booking clerk at Liss, on the London and South-Western Railway, was awarded the Edward Medal of the first class. Last November a pony and cart dashed into the gates of a level crossing and pitched the occupant, a blacksmith, on to the rails. A train was approaching, and Norwood jumped from the platform and succeeded in getting the man clear, but was struck on the head himself by the front of the engine. Mr. John Jones, a miner, was decorated with the Albert Medal of the second class. As a train was entering Pontypool-road Station last May a boy fell on to the rails. Jones jumped to his rescue, and as there was no time to lift him on to the platform he lay down between the rails and held the boy until the train had passed. Neither was injured.

BRAVEST MAN OF 1913.

At the annual meeting of the Royal Humane Society, Lord Inverclyde presiding, the Stanhope gold medal for the most meritorious case of the year was awarded to Commander Wilfred Tomkinson, R. N., for a deed of great gallantry.

At 11 a.m. on November 20, 1913, an able seaman named Ball was washed overboard from submarine B4, off Bigbury Bay, Devon, there being a heavy sea running at the time. In response to a signal from the submarine the destroyer Wolf raced at full speed to the place, and Commander Tomkinson, who was on board, at once plunged in and succeeded in bringing the man close to that vessel. A lifebuoy was thrown, to which he held with a view to being pulled on board, but unfortunately the buoy broke, and both rescuer and rescued fell back into the seething water.

On Commander Tomkinson coming to the surface he grasped a line which was thrown, but would not come on board until all hope of saving the man, who had been sucked down under the ship, was given up—he himself narrowly escaping the same fate.

GERMAN EAST AFRICAN EXHIBITION, 1914.

An Exhibition will be held at Daressalam, German East, Africa, between the 14th and 31st August, 1914, to celebrate the opening of the Tanganika Railway. The Exhibition, which is under the patronage of the Crown Prince of the German Empire, has for its principal object to afford manufacturers an opportunity of bringing agricultural and industrial machinery into the market of the Colony. It is particularly desired that foreign countries will take part in the Exhibition. In view of the short time before opening of the Exhibition it is most important that persons interested should place themselves at once in communication with the management (Address: Ausstellungsleitung, Daressalam). Informations, hand-books, conditions of exhibition, can be obtained at all German Consulates.

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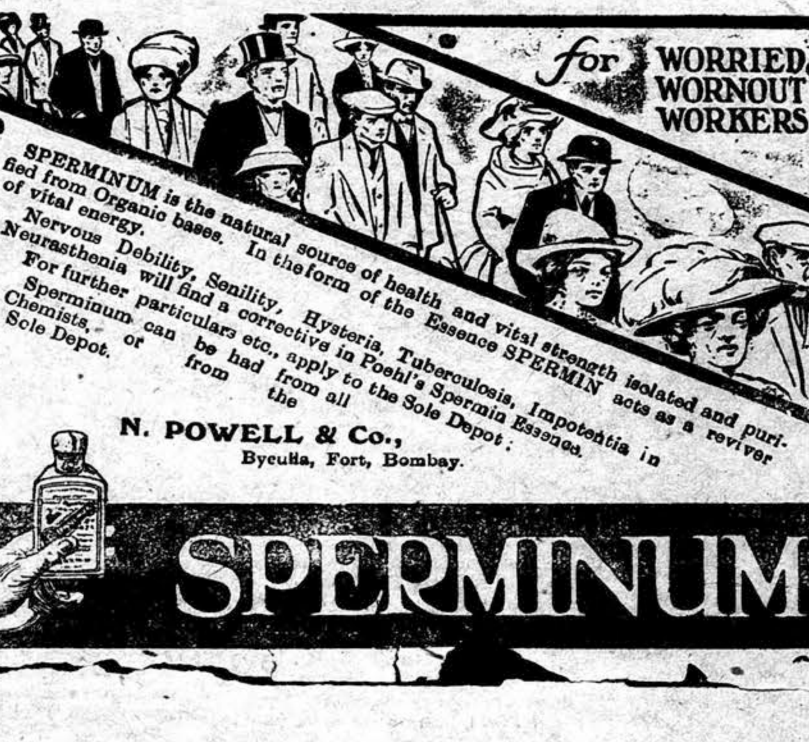

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Late Staff Surgeon, Army, Professor of Hygiene, Birkbeck Institution, London.

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It is believed that the pamphlet will prove of interest both to Mahomedans and to persons of other creeds interested in the problems of Indian education. Copies can be purchased at the low price of three annas from the Book Depot attached to the Government Central Press and from all book-sellers who are agents for the sale of Government publications.

SANITARY DEVELOPMENTS.

The Government of Bombay have also published a brochure entitled "Some Recent Sanitary Developments in the Bombay Presidency". The nature of its contents is obvious from the title, but it may be mentioned that it does not merely deal with the more general aspects of sanitary reform, but describes what action has been and is being taken in regard to the resolutions adopted by the General Malaria Conference and the Second All-India Sanitary Conference which met at Madras in November, 1912, explains a far-reaching scheme for reorganizing and strengthening the Sanitary Department, and details the powers and constitution of the Sanitary Board. It includes chapters on malaria, plague and tuberculosis, on rural water supplies, on town-planning and congested areas, and on travelling dispensaries. The brochure is published in a form more convenient for reading and for reference than the ordinary publications of Government issued heretofore, and it is hoped that it will prove both interesting to the casual reader and indispensable to those enthusiasts in the cause of sanitation who wish for accurate and up-to-date information.

The brochure is published at the modest price of four annas, and can be obtained at the Book Depot of the Government Central Press or from any of the ordinary agents for the sale of Government publications.

INDIAN GUILD OF SCIENCE

The Hon. Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas presided, on Thursday, over a crowded meeting of business men, college professors and students, when Mr. L. G Khare, Hon. Sec. I. G. S. T., gave his address on "Germany and India: a comparative study in industrial development."

The lecturer began by pointing out the similarity between the present condition of Indian industries at present and the condition of German industries in 1860. He drew attention to the variety of dialects, the remarkable differences between the education and the habits of the German working man in its mainly agricultural Eastern provinces, and those living in its typically industrial Rhine or Western provinces. He compared these differences in dialect and habits with similar differences in India and asked the audience to study and to take into account, all the more specially, the course of German industrial development during the last fifty years, because of these similarities and also because of the nature of State help which German manufacturers had received. To the Indian manufacturer the question of State help, whether it consists in obtaining bounties or in the imposition of slightly protective duties to foster the growth of infant Indian industries, is a vital one. Mr. Khare gave statistics showing the rise in German wages and the growth of German exports as a result of the economic policy initiated by Bismark and compared the growth of Indian industries, considering particularly the possibility of State help. He emphasised the multi-sidedness of German industrial activity and hoped that India in its future growth would also take care to provide her future generations with variety in industrial expansion.

TAXATION IN PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA.

A GOAN MEETING OF PROTEST.

A meeting of the Goan community of Bombay was held at the Hall of the Institute Luso Indiano, on Saturday evening, to appeal against the tax imposed on Asiatics in Portuguese East Africa by the Portuguese Government. Mr. B X. Furtado presided.

The following resolution was adopted :—That a deputation consisting of Mr. B. X. Furtado, Drs. A. G. Viegas, B. Pais, W. F. Pais and Messrs. F. X. Furtado and J. F. Fernandes do wait upon the Consul-General for Portugal in this city to request him, on behalf of the Goan community in British India, to represent to the Portuguese Government their request that the Government be pleased to remove the tax imposed on Asiatics in Portuguese East Africa.

After the meeting the deputation called upon Mr Casanova, the Consul-General, who forwarded a message to the Lisbon Government asking for a repeal of the tax.

...ie" ...or par- ...ne before A niece of ...d with him and ...last illness, writes ... contradicting this ...e sued for no pardon ...n from Rome," she says, ...efore dying or at any other

INCENDIARISM AT WIGAN.

It has transpired that an attempt to destroy the Great Central Railway Company's station at Wigan was made on February 11. A porter saw smoke issuing from the ladies' first-class waiting-room, where no fire had been lighted, and he raised an alarm. It was then found that the smoke came from a cupboard beneath the wash basin. Fortunately the station staff were able to extinguish the outbreak with buckets of water. On search being made firelighters were found to have been ignited, and two bottles of petroleum and a long piece of tape were also found, in addition to a considerable quantity of burnt paper. The outrage is locally attributed to suffragettes.

HAND WROUGHT-IRON WORKERS.

At the little village of Thornham, near Hunstanton, Norfolk, the *British Workman* says, is a very interesting though little-known trade. Some fifteen years ago Mr. Victor Ames, an artist, taught two of the villagers to make artistic wrought-iron gates and railings, entirely by hand, from his own design. So well did these take on that the staff had to be increased and the forges enlarged and more difficult work was tackled. Now they turn out magnificent gates, sailings, grilles, fire-dogs, fenders, screens, &c. Queen Alexandra takes a great interest in the Thornham iron-workers, and only a few months ago visited them, accompanied by her sister, the Dowager Empress of Russia, and watched them at work on the gates and railings for Sandringham.

LORD EMMOTT ON QUEENSLAND.

Lord Emmott was amongst the company at a complimentary lunch on to the Hon. Digby F. Denham, Premier of Queensland, given by the Royal Colonial Institute, at De Keyser's Royal Hotel. Lord Emmott, thanking Mr. Denham for an address which he delivered to the company, referred to the visit [illegible] members of the Empire Parli[illegible] Association to Queensland in September last, and expressed his gratitude to the Premier for the trouble he had taken to make their necessarily short stay both interesting and useful. He was quite confident the resources of Queensland were boundless. Not only had she gold, silver, copper, and precious stones, but she could grow every fruit that could be grown in tropical or temperate climates, her pastoral possibilities were enormous, and they were being rapidly expanded. All she wanted was additional population of the right kind and money. He recommended all who had time to visit the State, and, speaking for himself, he could say that of the many places he visited during his recent tour there was none to which he more desired to return than to Queensland.

FORCIBLE FEEDING OF WOMEN.

The Home Secretary, in a written reply to questions put in the Commons by Mr. Keir Hardie, stated that there were no women political prisoners now undergoing sentence, but he presumed Mr. Keir Hardie was referring to women convicted of arson and other crimes against the ordinary law committed in supposed furtherance of the cause of women's suffrage. Apart from six women received in prison on Wednesday under short sentences, who were not refusing food, there were now only two women of this class in prison, and both of these were being fed by tubes, but they offered no resistance. One of these has been fed artificially since January 5, and also for three short periods previous to that date, with intervals during which she took food voluntarily. Another woman, who has been fed forcibly since January 18, was released on bail yesterday.

THE CINEMA AND THE YOUNG.

A number of young lads were before the Sutton Coldfield magistrates recently charged with a series of thefts, and the assertion was made that their appearance in the dock was largely due to the harmful influence of certain picture theatres. In several cases the lads were bound over not to enter a picture theatre for 12 months. The chairman said the town had been made notorious as a den of young thieves and shopkeepers had been terrorized. A petition, signed by clergy and ministers of religion and by the local branch of the Women's Temperance Association, was presented, suggesting the closer supervision of picture theatres. They urged that no picture should be allowed to be shown which represented violence and wrong-doing, and objected to certain posters. The Bench expressed the hope that proprietors would be careful as to the pictures exhibited, and urged provision of afternoon performances for children.

MANY A HAIR-RAISING STORY is told by those who have tried ZARINA CANTHARIDINE TONIC. The only preparation that contains the active principle of Cantharis Vesicatoria. Some, who had tested its marvellous effect in preventing hairs falling off and promoting growth, have been heard to say "Oh, that stuff would make hairs grow on a billiard ball." Removes scurf and makes hair soft, silky and glossy.—MADON SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay, Phone No. 706.

...ll really ...ge to the ...rica is not yet ...ed, says a Berlin ... February 8. His ...r has not yet signified —formally at all events— ...e is reason to suppose that, ...s some fresh indiscretion is ...mmitted by him, the Prince will not go, at all events, until the end of June. In the meantime, he will continue his studies of the higher branches of military matters" and the affairs of State.

In this connection surprise was pretty general when the fact was gazetted the other day that on the application of the Crown Prince that someone should be chosen to initiate him into the ways of State administration, Baron von Maltzahn had been chosen for the occasion. Baron Hans Jasper von Maltzahn, as his name very plainly indicates, is a member of one of the Prussian "Junker" families. He, also, is one of the members of the Conservative Party in the Prussian Diet (where the "Junker" is notoriously more aggressive than in the Reichstag). He is not to resign his seat, it is said, so that the Crown Prince will have one who is openly a party man as his adviser in his State administrative studies.

It is pointed out in defence of the appointment that the Kaiser himself had a Conservative as his adviser in similar circumstances thirty years ago. Herr von Achenbach, however, was at the same time a more important State official, having been both Minister of State and head of the Administration of Brandenburg Province before being called upon to take up this very responsible position, and had also been removed from party politics for quite a number of years. Baron von Maltzahn, on the other hand, stands a grade lower in the Prussian administrative rank, and is known to the public only as a Conservative politician.

Hitherto the regrettable "incidents" in which the Crown Prince has figured have generally been ascribed to his close friendship with the ex-"Junker" leader Herr von Oldenburg. This friendship, however, was beyond attack, since it was quite a private affair. Moreover, Herr von Oldenburg for some time has not held a seat in the Reichstag or in the Prussian Diet. That a man of similar views should be placed at the Crown Prince's side in a privileged and official capacity is a fact that has provoked considerable adverse criticism, even among quarters which otherwise are quite averse from dragging royalty into public and semi-political discussion.

TITANIC APPEALS.

The owners of the ill-fated liner Titanic, which was lost on her maiden voyage from Southampton to New York by collision with an iceberg, appealed from the judgment which had been entered against them in each of the four actions which were brought respectively by relatives of four Irish emigrants who were steerage passengers and were among the many who perished by drowning.

The arguments of the appeal were heard last November and lasted ten days. The principal points raised were whether the speed of the liner, marconigrams having been received warning her captain that he was nearing a zone where there was ice, was so excessive as to amount to negligent navigation, and whether the conditions at the back of the passenger contract ticket exempted the shipowners from liability for the negligence of their servants.

Lord Justice Vaughan Williams, in giving judgment, said that there was one question common to all these cases, namely, whether the loss of the Titantic was due to the negligent navigation. The jury found that it was. The company, notwithstanding that finding of negligence, claimed exemption from liability for negligence by reason of the conditions limiting their liability printed at the back of the ticket, and referred to on the face by the words "See back." The answer put forward by the plaintiffs was that this exemption clause was not part and parcel of the contract of carriage at all, and that if it was its operation was exempted by Section 320 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894. In his view the condition was ultra vires as not conforming with the provisions of the Act. The clause formed no part or parcel of the contract.

That left only one question really for decision. Was or was there not negligence in the way the ship was navigated? In his opinion there was evidence to support the jury's verdict, for it seemed to him that the iceberg was a danger neither "unforeseen nor unforeseeable," and that a prudent captain in the circumstances would have slowed down or even would have stopped, if he considered it best to return to the "lane" after making the deviation for the purpose of avoiding ice. He saw no misdirection in the summing up, either as regarded the evidence of Lieutenant Lightoller or Captain Cannon. He came to the conclusion that there was evidence to go to the jury on the question of fact, and on the question of law raised by the printed condition on the ticket. For the reasons he had given he was of opinion that the plaintiffs could not pray it in aid. It followed, therefore, that the appeal would be dismissed in all four cases.

Lord Justice Buckley thought that there should be a new trial in O'Brien's case.

Lord Justice Kennedy read arguments agreeing with Lord Justice Vaughan Williams.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately, it is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentry and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

...OSITION OF THE BISHOP OF ZANZIBAR.

The memorialists have been busy on both sides in the Kikuyu dispute, and the Bishop of Zanzibar has received at least two communications indicating that he will not entirely be unsupported in the later developments of this unfortunate affair.

One of these is a letter signed by over a hundred London priests, a copy of which has been sent to the *Times* by the Rev. H. F. B. Mackay, Vicar of All Saints', Margaret-street. It is as follows :—

To the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Zanzibar.

We, the undersigned priests of the Church of England, without precluding ourselves from taking a share in action of a larger scope, desire to express at once to your Lordship how deeply we share in your anxiety with regard to any scheme for the Union of Christians which does not clearly safeguard the Apostolic ministry of the Church and the doctrines of confirmation and absolution as contained in the New Testament and the Book of Common Prayer.

We respectfully associate ourselves with your Lordship in urging that it is especially necessary at this time to maintain the infallibility of our Lord Jesus Christ during His ministry upon earth.

And we also are prepared to support your Lordship in resisting any attempt to reduce the meaning which the Church of Christ has attached to the Communion of Saints.

We beg to remain your Lordship's obedient servants.

(Signatures).

The Bishop replied as follows :—

1, Greek-street, Soho, W., Feb. 10.

My dear Mackay,—Will you please express to the priests who signed the letter I have just received from you my very warmest thanks for their sympathy and promise of support.

In the present circumstances it is better that I should make no comment upon the Kikuyu case. But in the matter of Modernism I may be allowed to say that the first part of my "open letter" is of more vital importance than the points on which the Press has concentrated its mind, and that I have no intention of letting my contention pass unanswered.

I am yours very sincerely,
FRANK ZANZIBAR.

The Rev. H. F. B. Mackay, All Saints' Clergy House, Margaret-street.

DR. WESTON AND ROME.

The Rev. T. L. Murray, of St. Mary and St. Chad, Longton, Staffs, handed to the Bishop of Zanzibar a memorial signed by 750 priests of the English Church who have not signed any of the other addresses that have been presented. The Bishop has replied as follows :—

Dear Father Murray,—Please convey to the 750 priests who have signed the memorial you have handed to me my warmest thanks for their sympathy and promise of support. I would also thank you for calling my attention to a misunderstanding on the part of some people of a passage in my "open letter." When I thought in certain circumstances which might arise I should have no part or lot in the Ecclesia Anglicana I was not thinking of seeking refuge in the Roman Church. I have not now, nor have I ever had, any intention of submitting to the See of Peter. To say at the present moment what I had in mind when I wrote the letter would be premature; I trust it may prove unnecessary. But please assure your friends who misunderstood the phrase that whatever comes I am not prepared to deny either my episcopal orders or the Catholic conception of the episcopate to which my reception of those orders binds me. With regard to the question of Kikuyu, you will no doubt allow me to observe silence. You will have seen in to-day's papers that I have not seen my way to accept the Archbishop's decision of February 9, and to say more at this time is impossible. Yours very sincerely.—FRANK ZANZIBAR.

NO HERESY TRIAL.

KIKUYU ISSUES REFERRED TO FOURTEEN BISHOPS.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, in a statement issued on the Kikuyu controversy, makes known his decision to decline to allow proceeding to be taken against the Bishops of Uganda and Mombasa for heresy and schism, and to refer the matter to the Consultative Body of Bishops which was formed by the Lambeth Conference to give advice on questions of grave importance. In this matter the Archbishop acts as Metropolitan of the dioceses in the eastern part of Central Africa.

Dealing with the facts, the Archbishop states that in June last a conference of missionaries at Kikuyu adopted a proposed scheme of federation of missionary societies, with a view to an ultimate union of the native churches. The Bishop of Uganda has explained that the whole scheme is still *sub judice*, and that he holds himself bound to conform his action to direction given him by the authorities of the Church. The Bishop of Zanzibar does not withdraw the charges of heresy and schism made against the Bishops of Mombasa and Uganda, but has no wish to press them if the results he desires can be attained by conference or by authoritative direction.

At the "open communion" at Kikuyu, which the Archbishop refers to as an "admittedly abnormal service," many of those who communicated were not members of the Church of England, and had not been episcopally confirmed. The Archbishop purposes to ask the Consultative Body:—

(1) Whether the proposed scheme of federation contravenes any principles of church order.

(2) Whether the action of the Bishops who conducted the "open communion" is consistent or inconsistent with principles accepted by the Church of England.

The Consultative Body, which is to meet in July next, comprises the following fourteen prelates :—The Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of Exeter, Bishop Ryle (Dean of Westminster), the Archbishop of York, the Archbishop of Armagh, the Primus (the Bishop of Brechin), the Archbishop of Rupertsland, the Archbishop of Sydney, Bishop Wallis (formerly Bishop of Wellington, N.Z.), the Archbishop of the West Indies, the Bishop of Winchester, Bishop Copleston (formerly Metropolitan of India), the Bishop of St. Albans, and the Bishop of Gibraltar.

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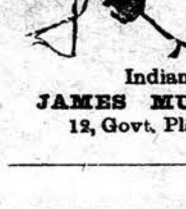

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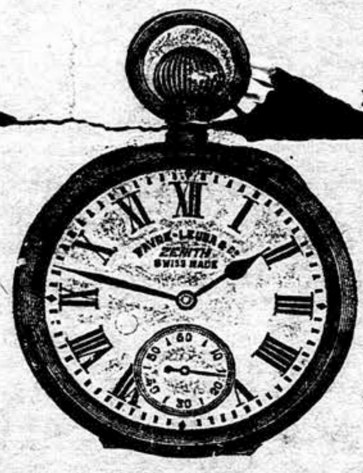

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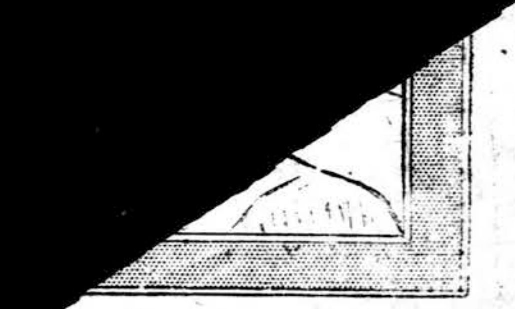

Neuralgia Nervous Breakdown —

URSE HALL, c/o Mrs. Bassett, Commercial Place, Landport, Portsmouth, Eng., writes:—"I was suffering from nervous breakdown with Internal Neuralgia when I began a course of Phosferine. After having taken it for three or four months, I felt better than I had done for two years previously, and consider it the best tonic I have ever tried. As a remedy for all nervous disorders I think there is nothing to equal Phosferine, especially as I was given up by more than one doctor previous to taking Phosferine, and can now say I am perfectly well and strong, and have taken nothing else."

No other medicine has received such absolute proof of its extraordinary properties in restoring Shattered Constitutions, and in giving back to the prematurely aged New Life and Energy.

CAUTION

There is only one Phosferine—beware of illegal imitations—do not be misled by ***Phosph This*** or ***Phosph That***, but get

PHOSFERINE

THE GREATEST TONIC AND DIGESTIVE

HAS BEEN SUPPLIED BY ROYAL COMMANDS TO—

The Royal Family	H.M. the Queen of Spain
H.I.M. the Empress of Russia	H.M. the late King of Greece
H.M. the King of Spain	H.M. the Queen of Roumania, etc.

Prices in Great Britain: 2/9 and 4/6. *Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.*

PROPRIETORS: ASHTON & PARSONS, LTD., LUDGATE HILL, LONDON, ENG.

Wholesale Agents:—

Messrs. J. A. KIRKBRIDE & Co., 60, Tamarind Lane, BOMBAY.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD

This remarkable compound, the latest discovery of modern times for all phases of brain and nerve wreckage and exhaustion, sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, &c., whether induced by worry, overwork, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excesses, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or over-strain of modern life. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to those who had so recently seemed played out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it [illegible] into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming [illegible] the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all [illegible] glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and [illegible] scurvy, [illegible] of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment [illegible] symptoms, eczema, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, blood poison, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or "VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground. Registered Trade Mark, "VETARZO."

Sole Proprietors: THE VETARZO REMEDIES Co., GOSPEL OAK, LONDON, ENGLAND.

Legal proceedings will be taken against all persons infringing the Proprietors' rights.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A NEW medical work on certain vitally important matters with which every young man should be acquainted. Post free in plain sealed envelope on receipt of Postal Order sixpence from THE VETARZO REMEDIES Co., Gospel Oak, London, or of Agents for above medicines. Agents for South Africa: LENNON LTD. (all Branches). Agents for India: TREACHER & Co. LTD., BOMBAY.

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GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS,

FORT,

BOMBAY.

IMPORTERS OF THE FAMOUS

SHELL MOTOR SPIRIT

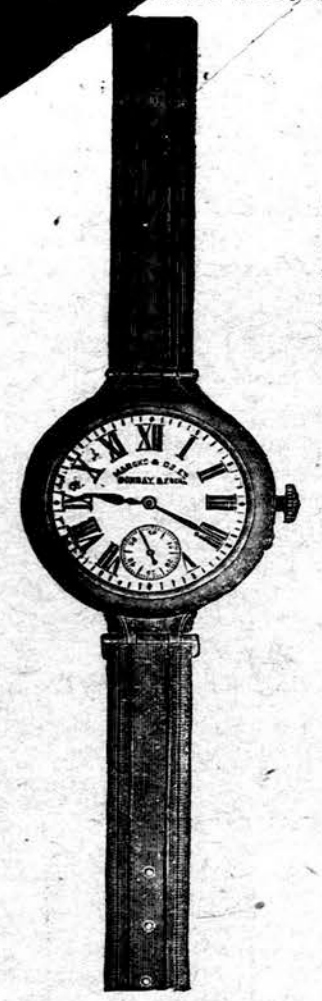
BEST ON EARTH BEST IN AIR

SHELL	SHELL
MEANS	MEANS
SATISFACTION	SPEED

…BLE WRIST WATCHES.

…ne we are sure you will attach interest in what we have to say, on the durability and efficiency of our …ally in our investigation of the advantages of the two popular Standard models of which we offer for wrist …ears of experiment and improvements are now considered the best value in India.

…WRIST WATCHES have lever movements, and prices are subject to discount of 10 per cent. for cash.



THE "IDEAL" WATCH.

Is what may be termed an open Watch, it is uncovered by a leather case. In its skeleton form it looks neat, light and attractive. It sits close on the wrist and is the watch **par excellence** of its kind on the market.

Nickel	... Rs. 32-0
Silver	... „ 37-7
14 ct. gold	... „ 130-0
18 ct. „	... „ 180-0

THE "MARQUE WATCH.

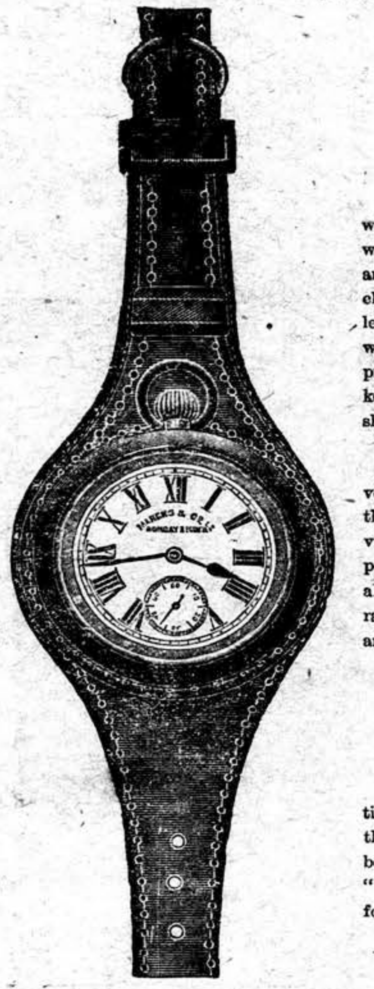
With screw-out movements. Obviates risk of dust or perspiration affecting movement.

Silver	... Rs. 40-0
18 ct. gold...	„ 125-0

ELGIN AND WALTHAM.

American wrist watch.

Silvercid	... Rs. 40-0
Silver	... „ 47-0
Rolled gold...	„ 60-0



"MILITARY" MODEL.

Is a wrist watch in which every part is made with the greatest care and exactness. It is enclosed in a neatly made leather wristlet fitted with a metal rim which protects the glass and keeps the leather dome in shape.

This form of strap prevents direct contact with the skin, is more impervious to damp, dust and perspiration which materially reduces the deteriorating effects of corrosion and grit.

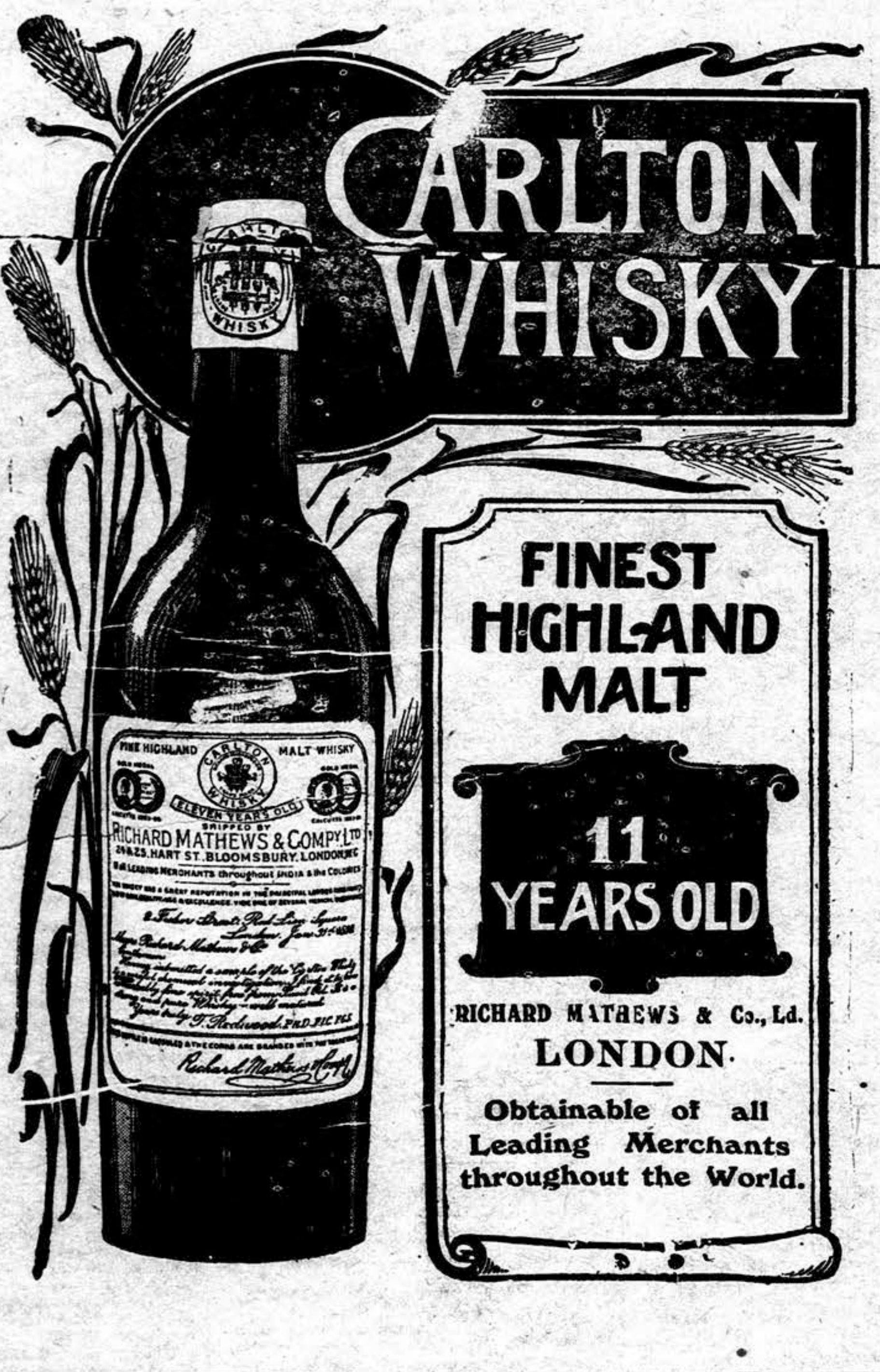
Nickel	... Rs. 32-0
Silver	... „ 37-8
14 ct. gold ...	„ 130-0
18 ct. „ ..	„ 180-0

If price is a consideration, we beg to intimate that we sell a quality in both the "IDEAL" an "MILITARY MODEL" forms.

Nickel ... Rs. 25 net.

MARCKS & CO., LTD., BOMBAY & POONA.

WATCH MAKERS & JEWELLERS.



CARLTON WHISKY

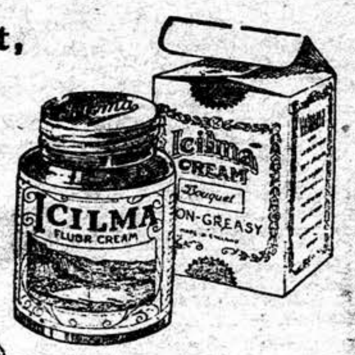
FINEST HIGHLAND MALT

11 YEARS OLD

RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., Ld. LONDON.

Obtainable of all Leading Merchants throughout the World.

Keeps the Skin Soft, Clear and Cool.



Icilma Cream is *different* to any other toilet preparation in the world—and has a *better effect*—because it (and it alone) contains the wonderful Icilma Natural Water. This stimulates the skin to healthy, natural action and keeps it always soft, clear and cool. For sunburn and prickly heat—as well as insect bites—it is most beneficial. Pure and fragrant—pleasant to use—leaves no trace on the skin—contains no animal fat—untouched by hand.

Icilma Cream

Of all good Chemists and Stores.

ICILMA CO., LTD., LONDON, ENGLAND.

MORRHUOL

CURATIVE PRINCIPLE OF COD LIVER OIL	NO TASTE NO SMELL NO NAUSEA

MORRHUOL

Is superior to Emulsions or Oil, it cures Incipient Consumption, Coughs, Bronchitis and Scrofula.

Each tiny Morrhuol capsule is extracted from a teaspoonful of cod liver oil.

Recommended at the Paris Academy of Medicine, for loss of appetite and flesh, to patients with consumptive tendencies.

Sold everywhere in bottles of 100 Capsules.

PARIS, 8, rue Violenne.—Sold by all Chemists

LOSS of MEMORY and DEBILITY and

to feed the NERVES

CHAPOTEAUT'S PHOSPHO-GLYCERATE OF LIME

It increases vital energy and nerve force, cures ***Neurasthenia, Dyspepsia, Insomnia***, and ***nervous diseases*** in adults and children.

IN CAPSULES, IN WINE, AND IN SYRUP

IF YOU ARE SUFFERING

from any such disease as ECZEMA, SCROFULA, BAD LEGS, ABSCESSES, ULCERS, GLANDULAR SWELLINGS, BOILS, PIMPLES, SORES OF ANY KIND, PILES, BLOOD POISON, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, etc., don't waste your time and money on useless lotions and messy ointments which cannot get below the surface of the skin. What you want and what you must have to be permanently cured is a medicine that will thoroughly free the blood of the poisonous matter which alone is the true cause of all your suffering.

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

THE WORLD FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER

is just such a medicine. It is composed of ingredients which quickly attack, overcome, and expel from the blood all impurities from whatever cause arising, and by rendering it clean and pure can be relied on to effect a complete and lasting cure.

Here is good proof of its efficacy:—

POISONED FOOT CURED

"Some time ago I had an accident to my left foot (ran a nail into it), it festered, and got so bad that the doctor was called in and said I had poisoned it. For 3 years I was under different doctors and for one year of the three I only went out in a bath chair. Not only during that time did I entirely lose the little toe of my left foot, but a gaping wound came in the inside of the same foot. It was so bad that when I bathed it I fancied I could see the bones. At last I decided to try 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' and with the end of the second small bottle the discharge had stopped, and within a month I could get my foot to the ground. It is as well now as it ever was, of course, very scarred and a toe short, but I am sure I should have been a foot short had it gone on."

"WORTH £5 A DOSE"

"I also recommended it to a Surgeant's wife at Aldershot, whose husband had an open sore for seven years, the result of a sword thrust in Burma. She said she couldn't get him to try it for a long time, but at last he did, and the wound has completely healed. She told me that often after a long march he has writhed in agony and often fainted. When they were leaving to go to another station he came on purpose to say good-bye and thank me. He said he'd never forget me for being the cause of his trying it, and that it was worth £5 a dose.—Yours truly, (Mrs.) M. Cousins, 187 Twyford avenue, Portsmouth," England.

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

By reason of its wonderful Blood purifying properties

CURES ALL

SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES.

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's

Chlorodyne

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

Acts like a Charm in **DIARRHOEA** and is the only Specific in **CHOLERA** and **DYSENTERY.**

Checks and arrests those too often fatal diseases—FEVER, CROUP, AGUE.

The best Remedy known for COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

Effectually cuts short all attacks of SPASMS.

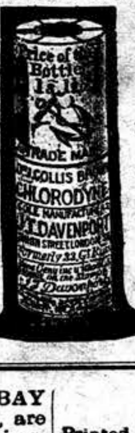
Is the only palliative in NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, TOOTHACHE.

Chlorodyne *is a liquid taken in drops, graduated according to the malady. It invariably relieves pain of whatever kind; creates a calm refreshing sleep; allays irritation of the nervous system when all other remedies fail; leaves no bad effects; and can be taken when no other medicine can be tolerated.*

INSIST ON HAVING Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

The immense success of this Remedy has given rise to many imitations.

N.B.—Every bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the stamp the name of the inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne.



CONVINCING MEDICAL TESTIMONY WITH EACH BOTTLE.

Sold by all Chemists.

Prices in England: 1/1½, 2/9, 4/6.

Sole Manufacturers: J. T. DAVENPORT, Ltd., LONDON, S.E.

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